INTERNATIONAL
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Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon 41.25
Belgium ..... 30 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 30 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 16 P. | Netherlands ..... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 50 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P. | Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Greece ..... 15 Drs. | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey T.25
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Mild with some showers. Temp. 13-16 (55-61). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-5 (52-41). LONDON: Cold. Temp. 13-1 (55-34). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-6 (52-43). ROME: Moderate to rough. Milder. Cloudy. Temp. 14-7 (57-45). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. 8 (46-37). Yesterday's temp. 2—(

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER — PAGE



Associated Press.

ON A CLEAR DAY—The Statue of Liberty frames a view of New York's Lower Manhattan Island on a bright and crispy New Year's morning. The view is toward the northeast with Trade Towers at left.

Barracks Bombed by Protesters In Oporto

LISBON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A bomb exploded today against the gates of a paramilitary police unit whose members killed three leftist demonstrators and wounded several others in a New Year's Day clash outside an Oporto prison.

The bomb, tossed from a passing car, caused little damage and no injuries. The attack coincided with the appearance of extreme leftist posters demanding the arrest of the policemen who fired yesterday. The Republican National Guardsmen said they shot into the estimated 2,000 protesters only after men in the rock-throwing crowd fired automatic rifles and pistols at them.

The police gunfire killed a West German and two Portuguese demonstrators. The incident raised fears of another wave of leftist street agitation.

The three deaths occurred at Oporto's Custoias Prison as the crowd tried to break through the front gate. Six persons were wounded, including the 70-year-old mother and 2-year-old niece of a former Vice-Premier, Lt. Col. Arnold Metelo, who is being held in the prison.

Hamburg Student

A West German Embassy spokesman identified the slain German as Gunther Brunes, a 22-year-old visiting student from Hamburg. He said arrangements were being made to fly the body back to Germany.

The shooting—Portugal's first such clash in more than a month—provoked a large leftist meeting in Oporto today and smaller ones in the Lisbon area. Handwritten posters were plastered on walls accusing the Republican National Guardsmen who fired the shots of being "murderers."

The Custoias demonstration was one of two organized by various pro-Communist groups yesterday to demand the release of 137 soldiers awaiting trial for their part in a leftist military revolt in November that was blocked. The other, held outside Caxias Prison near Lisbon, was broken up by armored cars. Shots were fired into the air but no injuries were reported.

Numerous leftist students from other European nations and the United States participated in both demonstrations. Their presence reflected the growing involvement of foreigners in Portugal.

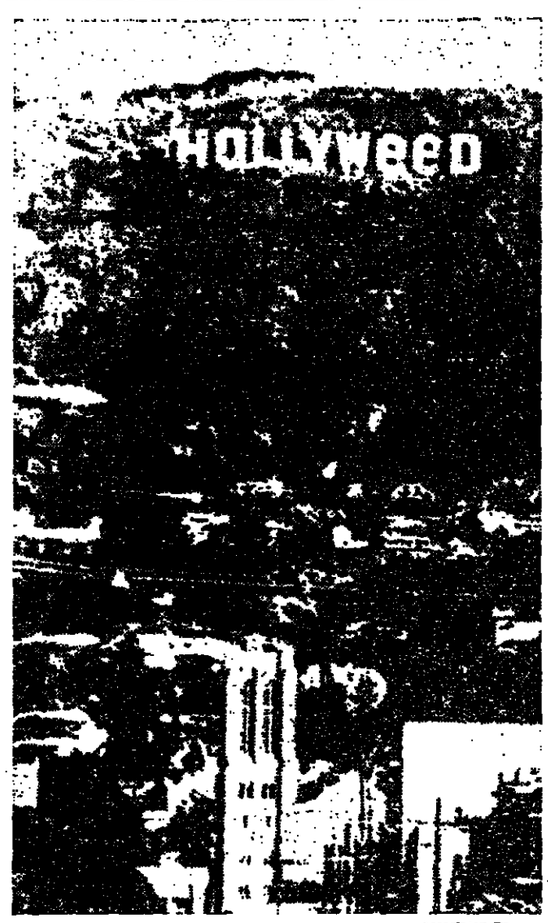
Breakout Bid Reported

OPORTO, Jan. 2 (AP).—The riot at Custoias Prison may have been part of a mass jailbreak that failed, authorities here said today.

A statement from the office of Gov. Mario Brandao said that, at the time demonstrators rushed the prison gate, some prison guards inside were opening the cells of the leftist military officers.

It said common-law prisoners in nearby cells sounded the alarm and prevented the officers from escaping. Officials began an investigation to determine which guards were responsible for unlocking the cell doors.

The authorities were also trying to find out who ordered a car to leave the prison during the demonstration. The departure of the vehicle caused the prison doors to open in front of the demonstrators.



Associated Press.

HOW'S THAT?—Pranksters converted the famous Hollywood sign above movieland into Hollyweed on New Year's Day. They said they wanted to note a reduction in the penalties for marijuana possession.

PLO Test Looms in Voting on West Bank

By Yuval Elizur

BETHLEHEM, Jan. 2 (WP).—Coming elections for 24 municipal councils on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River may be used by the Palestine Liberation Organization to demonstrate its strength among residents of what the PLO calls its home territory.

According to reliable sources here, the PLO is urging its West Bank sympathizers to run for office in the municipal elections, the second to be held under Israeli rule.

The first, four years ago, were boycotted by the PLO, but the voter turnout then exceeded that of elections that had been held in the area under Jordanian rule.

In reply to a reporter's question, Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres indicated that the occupying Israeli authorities would not prevent PLO-backed candidates from running in the elections, which are expected to be held in March or early in April.

"We cannot prevent any candidate from participating in the elections as long as he abides by the election rules," Mr. Peres said.

Women May Get Vote

The elections may involve, for the first time in this Arab territory, participation by women. Israeli authorities are considering giving them the right to vote. This move has apparently won the support of almost all Arab political groupings on the West Bank.

The Jordanian government is also reportedly interested in the West Bank elections and will support candidates friendly to King Hussein. Some of the incumbent West Bank mayors are known to be supporters of the Jordanian government.

The elections may thus test the Israeli contention that Yassir Arafat, the leader of the PLO, does not speak for the majority of the inhabitants of the West Bank.

Elias Frej, 47, the Christian mayor of Bethlehem, avoids referring directly to the PLO, which is outlawed by the Israeli authorities. But he said in an interview: "There is no doubt that political tendencies will play a major role in these elections."

Aziz Shehadeh, a prominent lawyer in Ramallah, a West Bank town north of Jerusalem, agreed that the elections will be a test of strength. He predicted "many changes" in some towns, including Nablus, the capital of Samaria and the largest town on the West Bank. In other towns, Mr. Shehadeh predicted, the incumbent mayors will be re-elected.

As for the rumored enfranchisement of women, both Mr. Frej and Mr. Shehadeh believe it is welcomed by most West Bank inhabitants. "Some mayors object to it, but I feel it is a logical and democratic step," Mr. Frej said.

Home-Rule Plan

Mr. Shehadeh said that some might object to giving women voting rights as part of Israel's plan to give the West Bank home rule—which Palestinians see as an Israeli device for blunting the PLO drive for a separate Palestinian state. Mr. Shehadeh, however, commented: "The leftists like granting women the vote. They believe they will get more votes this way."

About 310,000 persons live in the 13 towns and townships in Judea and 11 towns in Samaria that are holding elections. Jordanian law restricted voting to males who were at least 21 and paid municipal taxes. No changes are planned in the age or tax-paying requirements in the coming elections.

"I shall insist on representation according to taxation," said Mr. Frej. "This is my motto." There are very few West Bank politicians who dispute this principle. The Israelis believe that tax-paying citizens are less likely to support those they consider extremists, such as PLO-backed candidates.

The enfranchisement of women and a recent increase in the number of taxpayers is expected to raise the number of eligible voters in the muncipal elections to about 130,000, more than twice as many as voted four years ago.

West Bank politicians say they are pleased that the Lebanese civil war has not affected relations between Christians and Moslems here. About 8,000 of the 20,000 inhabitants of Bethlehem are Christians, but Mayor Frej said: "We shall vote as Arab citizens of Bethlehem and not as Christians or Moslems."

Re-Emphasizes Class Struggle

Mao Said to Attack Peking's Stress on Stability

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The publication of two new poems by Chairman Mao Tse-tung yesterday and a strongly worded New Year's editorial defending the results of the Cultural Revolution appear to mark an attempt by the chairman to insure that his revolutionary policies are not overtaken by China's current drive for economic growth.

The poems were originally composed in 1965, when Mr. Mao was preparing to launch the Cultural Revolution. Their publication now might therefore be intended to evoke memories of those days.

One of the poems, entitled "Two Birds: a Dialogue," is a sarcastic, scarcely disguised attack on the revisionist Communism" of the Soviet Union. Its appearance, less than a week after Peking unexpectedly released three Russian fishermen detained for intruding into Chinese territory, evidently puts Mr. Mao's personal stamp on continued criticism of Moscow.

The second poem, titled "Chingkangshan Revisited," a reference to the mountain stronghold where he became famous as a guerrilla leader, created a picture of Mr. Mao as a romantic revolutionary revisiting the scene of his early triumphs while deciding how to begin the Cultural Revolution.

In the editorial accompanying the poems was an evidently new quotation from Mr. Mao that implicitly criticizes the repeated emphasis, by China's current moderate leadership, on stability, unity and economic growth.

"Stability and unity do not mean writing off class struggle. Class struggle is the key link and everything else hinges on it," the editorial reports Mr. Mao as having said recently. "We shall go astray if we forget this fundamental theory," added the editorial, which was carried jointly in Peking's three major daily publications.

The front pages of all three papers yesterday showed a picture of Mr. Mao personally greeting Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, former President Richard Nixon's daughter, who is on a private visit to China with her husband, David Eisenhower, the grandson of the late president. Mr. Mao, who ordinarily meets only heads of state or senior party leaders, may have wanted to demonstrate that he is still active despite his age (82) and his frail health.

In the view of some analysts here, Mr. Mao may be attempting one of his periodic interventions in Chinese politics to insure that the country's basic direction stays in line with his own ideas of continuous revolution. Although the chairman for many years has not sought absolute authority over China's day-to-day management, his commitment to the vision of mass mobilization for revolutionary ends, and his distrust of bureaucracy, have often brought him into conflict with the men who run the party and government.

Over the past year, Peking in many ways has seemed to turn its back on the Cultural Revolution to pursue a pragmatic program, enunciated by Premier Chou En-lai at last January's National People's Congress, aimed at turning China into a "powerful, modern socialist state" by the end of the century.

Much of yesterday's editorial was devoted to defending the reforms generated during the Cultural Revolution, what the Chinese call the "socialist new-born things." These include the revolutionary operas of Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, the barefoot doctors, China's paramedics, the program of sending millions of city youths to resettle in the countryside, and the new education program, which emphasizes political rather than straight academic training.

Teng on Détente

PEKING, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—China's senior deputy premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, today lectured 12 visiting U.S. congresswomen on the dangers of U.S.-Soviet détente, informed sources said.

They told reporters that during a 2 1/2-hour discussion, Mr. Teng referred to "the failure of détente and the naïveté with which the United States has pursued it as an end in itself."



NYT.

Mao Tse-tung

But It Denies CIA Link

White House Shuns Question Over U.S. Training for Angola

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (IHT).—President Ford's press secretary declined today to say whether the United States is training foreigners to fight in Angola.

The secretary, Ron Nessen, was asked at his White House briefing for the press whether any U.S. government agency was recruiting or training non-citizens—possibly Cuban refugees—for combat against Communist-backed forces in Angola.

"I don't have anything to add," Mr. Nessen replied.

He did deny, however, a report by the newspaper the Christian Science Monitor that the Central Intelligence Agency has recruited indirectly about 600 U.S. citizens to fight in the Angolan civil war.

He gave newsmen a flat assurance that no U.S. government agency was recruiting, hiring or training U.S. citizens as mercenaries.

No Private Firms

In response to questions, Mr. Nessen added: "As far as I know, no private company or contractor is hiring American mercenaries for combat duty." Asked whether any private firm was recruiting technicians or advisers, he said: "Not that I know of."

"It's no secret the United States is giving modest amounts of assistance to some African countries," Mr. Nessen said. But as to whether this assistance was finding its way into the Angolan fighting, he said there is "no way of knowing precisely how that money is spent to the very last cent."

At the State Department, spokesman Robert Funseth repeated administration denials that the United States was training or sending any mercenaries to Angola. He also denied that there was any private recruiting of mercenaries for Angola.

"As far as I am aware, there is no private recruiting going on in the United States," he said.

Mr. Funseth refused to say whether Guyana, on the northeast coast of South America, has replied to U.S. requests that it withdraw permission for Cuba to refuel troop planes carrying Cuban soldiers to Angola.

'We Strongly Object'

"On this general question of support for Cuban expeditionary forces for Angola," he continued, "as we have stated, we strongly object to Cuba's dispatch of over 5,000 soldiers to Angola. It follows, therefore, that we equally object to all countries which allow Cuban planes to use their airfields or air space for flights connected with this armed foreign intervention.

"Generally, we reiterate our position that Cuba should withdraw its expeditionary forces from Angola."

Search and Destroy Mission

Saigon's Forces Begin a Drive to Wipe Out Loyalist Troops

BANGKOK, Jan. 2 (AP).—Armed forces in the South Vietnamese province of Darlac are on a search and destroy mission to wipe out the remnants of troops still loyal to the former Saigon regime, according to a Hanoi radio broadcast monitored here today.

The broadcast said security forces and militia in the Central Highlands province captured ringleaders and seized a large quantity of weapons and equipment in late December. They were operating under the slogan: "Search for and Destroy the Enemy and Insure Security of the Fatherland."

There have been many unconfirmed reports and rumors of resistance against the new Communist authorities in Saigon, but specific information is difficult to obtain because Westerners are not allowed outside Saigon. Official broadcasts from Hanoi and Saigon over the last few months have mentioned resistance activities.

A Saigon broadcast, quoting an article in the city's Giai Phong newspaper, said authorities in the capital arrested "many ringleaders of villains, burglars, bandits, brothel owners, gamblers and narcotics addicts" in raids Monday and Tuesday.

In other developments:

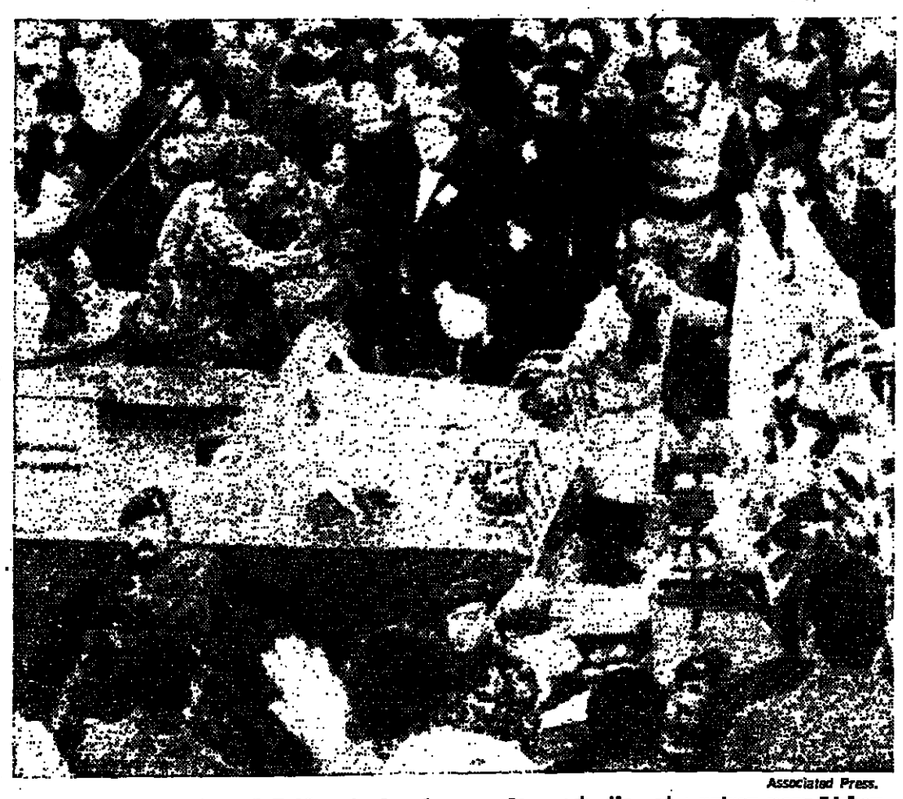
• South Vietnam's liberation radio said Cambodia had decided to provide Laos with 3,000 tons of rice free of charge "to help solve the rice shortage" in that country. The aid was promised in late December when Laotian Foreign Affairs Minister Phoune Sipraseuth visited Phnom Penh and was told that Cambodia would have a good rice crop this year, the broadcast said.

• North Vietnam has decided to send free aid to Laos this year to help the Laotians overcome immediate difficulties, Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency said in a broadcast monitored today in Tokyo. It gave no amounts for the aid but said it would include rice, salt, cement, clothing and medicine.

• Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian head of state, hosted a New Year's Day banquet in Phnom Penh after returning from a 41-day tour of Asian, African and European nations, according to a Radio Phnom Penh broadcast monitored in Bangkok. A radio commentary, reviewing the eight months since the present regime has been in power, disputed reports of a shortage of food, saying everyone "can eat sufficiently and there are also reserves."

• Cambodia's rulers have proclaimed a new constitution, based on the desire to create a "true democracy without rich and poor, without exploitation," according to Yugoslavia's official news agency, Tanjug. The agency said it based its report on a Phnom Penh radio broadcast monitored in Peking.

• Three Cambodians who had sought refuge in Thailand were seriously wounded and more than 10 Khmer Rouge soldiers were shot and killed today during three separate clashes in a forest outside the border town of Poipet in Cambodia, Thai police said. Lack of food and money had prompted the refugees to cross back into Cambodia to cut trees for sale to Thai merchants, officials said.



Associated Press.

Armored cars were used Friday to break up a demonstration at a prison near Lisbon.

Newly Discovered Frescoes May Be By Michelangelo

FLORENCE, Jan. 2 (AP).—Art experts reported today the discovery of what they believe to be previously unknown frescoes by Michelangelo. If confirmed as such, the find would be the second discovery in 1 1/2 years of works attributed to the Renaissance master.

The latest find, in the basement of the ancient Basilica of San Lorenzo here, was announced over the national television network by Luciano Berti, superintendent of galleries and chapels in Florence.

The frescoes were discovered by workmen who had broken through a trapdoor leading to a basement under the basilica's so-called New Sacristy, which houses the Medici tombs. Restoration work is still under way and is not expected to be completed before March or April.

When experts chipped off lime covering the walls, they found murals showing two angels, a naked man and a figure possibly representing Christ.



Associated Press.

Detail from one of the frescoes found in Florence.

Michelangelo worked on the sacristy for 16 years and some art critics said he probably did the basement frescoes alone and on his own initiative, out of his passion for secrecy.

In July, 1974, the ruins of a demolished house in the ancient Trastevere section of Rome yielded what art experts called the original head of Michelangelo's Pieta Rondanini.

Slim Hopes for Success

British Ready Another Plan For North Ireland Settlement

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Jan. 2 (WP).—The British government is planning a new set of political tactics to end the violence in Ulster, it was learned today.

In private, high-ranking officials hold out little hope of success. Political imagination has been virtually exhausted in Northern Ireland, where violence claimed 245 lives in 1975.

But Merlyn Rees, the government's Ulster minister, is known to believe that he must preserve at least the appearance of momentum. So he and his aides have blocked out a fresh plan of action.

The first measure is due to be introduced Jan. 12, when Mr. Rees will report to the House of Commons on last year's constitutional convention in Ulster. He is expected to reject as unacceptable the plan that the Protestant majority produced.

The convention was dominated by hard-line Protestants unwilling to share power in the province with the Catholic minority. Some form of power-sharing was London's minimum requirement for ending direct rule and turning control of Ulster back to its own representatives.

Mr. Rees does not plan to dismiss the convention but send its members back for another try. There is no great hope that a second effort will produce anything better. Nor is there a feeling that the cause is hopelessly lost.

Mr. Rees and his officials were surprised when one of the most uncompromising Protestant leaders, William Craig, deserted the other hard-liners and proposed a coalition rule with Catholic politicians.

Officials here are hoping that a few more Protestant politicians will now follow Mr. Craig and produce a new convention majority in favor of a power-sharing plan.

If this fails, as seems likely, Mr. Rees is considering one more move: Putting the question of shared power to a referendum. Voters would be asked to choose between continued direct rule from London and a government that gave Catholics an assured voice.

Apart from the obduracy of Protestant politicians and voters who refuse to share power, any political plan in Northern Ireland can be wrecked by the terrorist gangs operating on both sides of the religious divide.

The Catholic murder band of the Provisional Irish Republican Army now appears to have little support among its co-religionists, either in Ulster or the republic to the south. But the psychological and money gains from continued terror, supported by arms from the United States, Libya and elsewhere, are too attractive to give up. There is reason to believe that the Provisionals will continue indefinitely their campaign, which is ostensibly aimed at forcing a union between Ulster and the republic.

On the other side, several Protestant murder squads also profit from shaking down businessmen and masquerading as defenders of the community.

These groups too have every reason to go on.

What makes the situation particularly appealing for both the IRA and the Protestant bands is that there is virtually no face-to-face gang warfare. Neither attacks the other directly; instead they pick out isolated men, women and children.

In the unlikely event of agreement among the politicians, therefore, the murder bands could still veto any solution and continue to make Ulster a nightmare.

Tugs Try to Get Mermoz Off Reef

BELIZE CITY, Belize, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Employees of a Belize towing firm tried today to refloat the 13,803-ton French cruise ship Mermoz, which early yesterday ran aground on a reef about 50 miles southeast of here.

Another passenger ship, the Royal Viking, took on the Mermoz's 576 passengers last night and brought them to Belize City for charter flights to the United States.

The Marseilles-based Mermoz had been on a cruise of the Caribbean and of Central American waters when it ran aground on Glovers Reef while New Year's celebrations were in progress. All of its fuel has been pumped into a tanker

Liquor Kills 18 in India

SURAT, India, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—At least 18 slum dwellers have died and 13 are seriously ill here after consuming illegal home-distilled liquor, police said.

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RIGHT OF WAY—Three pelicans in the Copenhagen zoo seem to have become entangled while strolling.

Timor Leftists Report Halting Offensive by Pro-Indonesians

DARWIN, Australia, Jan. 2 (Reuters). — Leftwing Fretilin forces said in a radio broadcast monitored here today that they had stemmed a major offensive by pro-Indonesian forces in Portuguese Timor.

About 15,000 troops were pinned down near the central village of Aileu, 25 miles from Dili, Fretilin Secretary-General Alarico Fernandes said in the broadcast.

The pro-Indonesian advance was stopped after bitter fighting throughout the territory, according to Denis Freney, a spokesman for the campaign for an independent East Timor, which monitored the transmission.

Mr. Fernandes also said Fretilin forces, operating from hills and using guerrilla tactics, had prevented the pro-Indonesians from returning to the coast.

The opposing troops captured Aileu Dec. 29 after advancing quickly from Dili, Mr. Freney said.

He said Mr. Fernandes repeated an appeal to the Australian government to evacuate thousands of women, children and old men.

East Timor is becoming a "prairie of fire and destruction," according to a radio message received here today from a leader of the Fretilin movement, Nicolau Lobato.

In the message, received by the Australian Post Office, Mr. Lobato said Indonesian forces used tanks, armored cars and cannon in their advance from Dili to Aileu. "Coastal towns including Liquica, Maubara and Suai are being bombarded daily by Indonesian warships," he charged.

"However, after four weeks of fighting, the people of East Timor have resisted the invaders," Mr. Lobato said.

He said about 10,000 Indonesian troops had been "eliminated" since their offensive began on Dec. 7.

Peking Parley Over

HONG KONG, Jan. 2 (Reuters). —A delegation from the government proclaimed in East Timor by Fretilin left Peking today at the end of a five-day visit to China, the New China News Agency reported.

The delegation, led by Fretilin Defense Minister Rogerio Lobato, had talks with senior Chinese officials and military leaders here.

China has voiced support for Fretilin and condemned what it called the Indonesian invasion of Timor.

UN Investigation

JAKARTA, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that the Indonesian government agreed that a United Nations representative should visit East Timor to assess the situation caused by factional fighting on the island.

Mr. Malik told newsmen he understood that Vittorio Guicciardi, a special representative of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, would leave New York Jan. 12 for Jakarta, to arrange a tour of East Timor.

Chilean Ex-President Declines Council Post

SANTIAGO, Jan. 2 (AP).—Former President Eduardo Frei declined to participate in a state advisory council created by the military government.

The Christian Democratic leader said in a written statement that such a council could be useful if it were part of an institutional framework based on a constitution approved by a national plebiscite. The new council, which has no power of decision, was created by decree. Mr. Frei noted that the President will not be obligated to consult the group and may remove its members at will.

Italian Kidnappers Free Agnelli Relation

TURIN, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Carla Ovazza, a relative by marriage of industrialist Giovanni Agnelli, was freed by kidnappers yesterday after being held for five weeks, the police said.

Mrs. Ovazza, 54, mother of Mr. Agnelli's son-in-law, was in fair condition when found on the outskirts of Turin shortly after midnight. The police said a ransom of 600 million lire ($960,000) was paid.

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Thai Strike Starts Over Cost of Rice

Unions Threatening *Indefinite Walkout*

By Lewis M. Simons

BANGKOK, Jan. 2 (WP).—Thousands of workers walked off their jobs today to protest a government decision to raise the price of rice.

Leaders of more than 50 labor unions participating in the general strike threatened to keep the work stoppage going indefinitely and cut off Bangkok's electricity and water supplies unless Premier Kukrit Pramoj drops plans to increase the price by 20 per cent beginning Jan. 15.

The increase is needed, Mr. Kukrit said, so that the government can maintain the price it pays farmers for the rice Thailand sells abroad.

Labor leaders and their supporters, particularly among student organizations, claim that such money never reaches the farmers because it is raked off by middlemen. They demand that the government clean up allegedly corrupt practices by these dealers.

54 Unions Involved

According to officials of the Confederation of Labor Unions of Thailand, 54 unions, all but 12 of them in Bangkok, were participating in the strike. No exact figure on the number of workers involved was available, but, according to the editor of a major newspaper, "It's already in the thousands and could rise to the tens of thousands."

The majority of strikers were employees of state-run enterprises, including the port authority, the electricity company, the metropolitan water works, the telephone, the tobacco monopoly and the state transport organization.

Except for Bangkok port stevedores, most of those who struck were white-collar workers. Thus, electrical and water services in metropolitan areas were not interrupted. A few city buses stopped running and the city's normally chaotic traffic was lighter than usual.

However, an order issued by the labor confederation's president, Phaisan Thawatchainan, said today's walkout was "only the first step." Unless the Premier rescinds the price increase, Mr. Phaisan said, the next step would be to call technicians off their jobs in the electricity and water companies and, finally, the utilities would be cut off.

Mr. Phaisan refused to meet with government officials today, stating that "the time for meetings has ended and the time for action has come."

Bonn Criticizes Libya, Algeria

BONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—West Germany today criticised Algeria and Libya for their handling of the six guerrillas who raided the OPEC headquarters in Vienna.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said at a news conference that Algeria, which has released the guerrillas, and Libya, which received them, had not dealt with the case in the way Bonn would have liked.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said Algeria, a member of Interpol, had not cooperated with other countries as it was obliged to under the rules of the organization. West German authorities say Libya has not passed on any information.

Israel Reports GNP Dropped In 1975, as Did Immigration

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (AP).—The government announced the first drop in Israel's gross national product in 22 years yesterday, coupled with a 36-per-cent decrease in immigration to the Jewish state.

The announcement was bad news to Israelis, who were hit by five currency devaluations in 1975 and saw their purchasing power reduced by 38-per-cent inflation.

Early figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed that real gross national product fell by as much as 2 per cent in 1975. The drop followed successive increases of 5 per cent in each of the two previous years.

The government also announced a 4 to 5-per-cent drop in per capita consumption—meaning a reduced standard of living—and released the 38-per-cent inflation figure, higher than earlier estimates.

The plunge in the number of immigrants was nearly as jolting as the economic news. Infant Israel's early lifeblood, the stream of immigrants slowed to 20,000 in 1975, following an influx of 32,000 new citizens in the previous year.

Among Jewish migrants from the Soviet Union, the decrease was most severe, more than 50 per cent. Israel absorbed 17,000 Soviet Jews in 1974 but took in only 8,400 newcomers from Russia in 1975.

"Next to the Yom Kippur war, the immigration factor was the most serious problem in the economy," said a government statistician.

"When you have 30,000 or 40,000 people coming in, there's a natural boost in new enterprises."

In addition, about 17,000 Israelis emigrated in 1975, nearly offsetting the number of new arrivals.

Slackened immigration showed itself in a 5-per-cent drop in housing starts, which helped contribute to a 9-per-cent decline in the Israeli building industry, an economic mainstay.

World's Highest Taxes

The dismal figures confirmed what many Israelis had felt in their wallets all year long. Pressed by some of the world's highest taxes, caught on the devaluation-inflation escalator and still burdened with the debt of the 1973 Middle East war, consumers found less cash to spend on luxuries or even basic commodities.

Israelis bought only half as many new cars in 1975 as in the preceding year, 22 per cent fewer household appliances and 5 per cent less clothing. Per capita expenditure on food fell by 3 per cent.

Tourism, a hefty contributor to Israel's GNP of about $10 billion, also was off, but was bolstered by an upsurge in Christmas holiday visitors.

Swiss Warn of No Snow

GENEVA, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Swiss ski resorts posted danger signals on the slopes today because of a general lack of snow. Rocks and grass were showing on most ski trails, causing multiple accidents including the death of a 17-year-old Swiss boy.



Associated Press.

TWO REACTIONS—Two Miccosukee Indian boys dressed, or were dressed, for a warm day or a cold one when they went to an Indian fair in Florida.

Argentina Protests to Vatican Over Anti-Peron Statements

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2 (AP).—Argentina complained to the Vatican today about statements by Archbishop Antonio Plaza of the city of La Plata against President Isabel Peron's administration.

Other Roman Catholic clergymen also criticized the government in New Year's messages and similar criticism came from the nation's principal opposition political leader and from businessmen.

Foreign Minister Manuel Araus Castex called Vatican envoy Pio Laghi to his office and gave him a note for delivery to Pope Paul VI, complaining about Archbishop Plaza's statements yesterday.

Ministry sources said the government did not want the note to appear as a formal protest, but it expressed opposition to Archbishop Plaza's statements, which painted a picture of national crisis. He said the state was disintegrating and lacked authority to exercise the power given it by the people.

In Argentina, Catholicism is the official religion.

Wealthiest Province

The archbishop's criticism was highly significant, since his diocese is at La Plata, capital of the Province of Buenos Aires—the largest and wealthiest in the country. The province is governed by Victorio Calabro, a dissident Peronist leader who has become Mrs. Peron's main critic.

Official sources said Mrs. Peron and her close aides are ready to remove Gov. Calabro and name a federal trustee in his place. Two weeks ago, the army chief, Gen. Jorge Videla, blocked an attempt by Mrs. Peron to remove Gov. Calabro, who is considered a serious rival to her leadership. Observers have said that if Gov. Calabro were to be ousted the move would lead the military closer to a coup.

Peronist labor leaders have accused Gov. Calabro of doing nothing to control terrorism in his province, where an estimated 500 guerrillas staged an attack two weeks ago in which 156 guerrillas, civilians and soldiers were killed, according to army sources. But the army has publicly congratulated Gov. Calabro for provincial police aid.

The Most Rev. Juan Carlos Ferro, bishop of the embattled Province of Tucuman—where the army and the Marxist People's Revolutionary Army have fought a rural war for nine months—said, "Our terrible reality is that we are engulfed by hatred, injustice and corruption."

Ricardo Balbin, leader of the center-left Radical Civic Union—the largest opposition party—said about Mrs. Peron, "If she thinks she is right, she should go on. If she thinks she is mistaken, she should rectify the course. And if she understands this means a great effort, she should rest."

The Argentine Chamber of Commerce said that, as Argentina enters the last quarter of the century, "We are living our worst crisis." It blamed the situation on a failure of the executive power.

Security Forces Tightening Grip In Central Beirut

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (AP).—Security forces today continued their gradual take-over of Beirut's war-ravaged commercial center, replacing Moslem and Christian militiamen at strategic intersections.

Police commandos in battle gear directed to "safe streets" the few cars that ventured into the Martyrs Square area, and armored personnel carriers maneuvered into new positions.

The successful replacement of armed men by security forces during the last few days has encouraged the authorities to continue the task of installing a final peace, Beirut radio said.

Only a few gun shots were heard in central Beirut, the statement added.

Banks and shops remained closed in the deserted, rubble-strewn center of the city. However, there was nearly normal activity in other areas. A bankers' association meeting to discuss the reopening of the banks, closed for more than a month, did not take place, reflecting a fear that the lull might not last long.

Brazil Bars Yachts From South Africa

World Race Periled; Ambassador Recalled

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 2 (Reuters). —South Africa today recalled its ambassador from Brazil for consultation after the Brazilian government blocked the Cape Town-to-Rio yacht race by closing its ports to contestants. Opposition to this country's policy of racial segregation was said to have motivated Brazilian authorities.

Their action, eight days before the start of the race, left nearly 1,000 amateur sailors disconsolate in Cape Town's harbor. The race was last held in 1973.

Race organizers promised to find an alternative finishing point for the 148 yachts. But there seemed little prospect of producing anything as exciting as the traditional race to Rio de Janeiro.

Serious Viewpoint

South Africa's recall of its ambassador in Brasilia, A.J.F. Vilioen, indicates the seriousness with which it is treating the apartheid incident.

South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller described the Brazilian government's decision, made known yesterday, as "very disturbing."

The yachtsmen have been told to carry on with preparations for the scheduled Jan. 10 start of the race.

"We hope at a meeting tomorrow to arrive at some intelligent decision," said Dr. Victor Norton, chairman of the organizing committee.

Round-World Race

The run to Rio is the second leg of a round-the-world race from Portsmouth, England, and back again.

The problem appears to be finding an alternative port with a latitude similar to that of Rio. There was speculation here that race organizers might try for Montevideo in Uruguay, a country with which South Africa has fairly strong ties.

Mucio Lodi, director of the Rio Yacht Club, who arrived in Cape Town today, said he had no knowledge of the ban when he was last at his club, on Wednesday. "We had everything fixed," he said. "Even the finishing line is ready."

New Zealand Pressured

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Filbert Bayi, the Tanzanian who holds the world record for the 1,500-meter run, will not tour New Zealand later this month if the authorities there permit a visit later this year by a South African athletic team, the Foreign Ministry said today.

A ministry spokesman said: "In the past, New Zealand has the same policy on racism as Tanzania, but we understand the policy may have changed."

Companies in Mideast Finding 'No Replacement' for Beirut

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Jan. 2 (WP).—"Paris is too far. Athens is close, but it's neither Arab nor a prestige Europe address. In Kuwait, you would have to import a secretary, not to mention the rest of your staff. In Cairo, it takes two days to make a telephone call abroad, three hours to get an airline ticket to Europe, and enormous pull to get your children into a half-decent school. Like it or not, there is no replacement for Beirut."

This analysis was offered recently by an Arab businessman who abandoned Beirut in September, several weeks before intermittent street fighting erupted into the full-scale civil war that has closed down the business-and-banking center of the Middle East.

He has set up temporarily in Cairo and has traveled to other Arab countries and throughout Europe in search of a new base. His conclusion is that he will have to wait until the shooting stops in Beirut and he can reopen there.

His experience is not unique. Unable to find any other spot in the region that can offer the combination of Arab contacts, services, good communications and sophisticated banking procedures that Beirut once provided, many businessmen who left Beirut because of the fighting have decided to hang on and hope that the Lebanese will end the conflict and return to commerce.

Athens, the front-running alternative in the early days of the evacuation of Beirut, appears to have faltered. First National City Bank has geared its relocated Middle East headquarters for a move out of Athens in June and is not seriously looking at any Arab city other than Beirut. Another large U.S. bank is moving its Middle East operations from Athens to London, a favorite visiting spot of the Arab world's elite.

Many large companies have already relocated in Amman since the strife escalated.

Saudi Arabia and the Arab sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf have not been seriously considered by most foreign firms for new headquarters. Factors working against these countries are lack of housing and trained office workers, stringent social restrictions and hostile climate.

Doing business in Egypt remains an enormous struggle. An entrenched bureaucracy, miserable communications and the general dilapidation of Cairo have discouraged businessmen who have tried.

"It may be a possibility in three to five years," said a U.S. banker, "if President Sadat's open-door policy is continued and massive infrastructure investment is made. But that doesn't help if you want to do business throughout the Arab world today."

Egypt Begins Building Sinai Listening Post

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Egypt began building an electronic surveillance station in the Israeli-held Sinai desert Wednesday as part of a lookout network, military sources said.

They said a convoy of 41 vehicles and 159 Egyptian workers and military technicians entered the Israeli-controlled sector of Sinai at dawn and began laying groundwork for their electronic station near the eastern end of the Giddi Pass. Israel maintains a surveillance station near the western end of the pass.

Economists at a major U.S. bank are now saying what the Hudson Letter said last spring.

The Hudson Letter dated March 10, 1975 advised subscribers: *"The bottom of the U.S. recession has yet to be reached, and there will be no upturn until demand recovers. That means well into 1976, at the earliest."*

Concerning demand, the Letter forecast that *"private consumption will remain depressed through most of 1975* and said furthermore that inventories *"are so large that companies are selling from stock; and inventory rebuilding cannot be expected much before the end of the year."*

Economists at the First National City Bank of New York are now saying the same thing in an audio cassette service, "Sound on the Economy."

Citing this summer's increase in unemployment, dip in retail sales and slowdown in industrial production, they project that the U.S. will not show substantial growth until the late spring or early summer of 1976. GNP is expected to increase slowly over the next two quarters and *"then speed up in the second half of 1976."*

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International Women's Year: Better Than Nothing at All

By Judy Klemesrud

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—To its leaders, it was the best of years. To some feminists, it was the worst of years. But to most of the women who were somehow involved with it, the so-called International Women's Year, 1975, was better than nothing at all.

Born in the United Nations, the year was designed to call attention to, and improve the status of, the world's 2 billion women.

The IWY was marked by seminars, speeches, marches and conferences throughout the world, and, most important, by the boisterous world conference in Mexico City. There, an ambitious, 10-year world plan of action was approved by the 1,200 delegates, along with the controversial Declaration of Mexico, which called for, among other things, the elimination of Zionism.

Verdicts Split

It was a year of much talk, and the talk was accompanied by a flurry of newspaper and magazine articles and television documentaries about women. Most people would probably agree that the year was well-publicized. But did it really accomplish anything?

"The year was definitely, definitely a success," said Helvi Sipila, the United Nations official who ran it.

"It was irrelevant," said Karen DeCrow, president of the National Organization for Women. "It won't change the status of women any more than Mother's Day changes the status of mothers."

"Of course it was a success," said Jill Ruckelshaus, presiding officer of the U.S. National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year. "It was a year in which women began to develop plans of action, national agendas, and vehicles to work toward the solution of many problems."

"It might as well not have happened in this country," said Betty Friedan. "It diverted energies that might have been better used for getting the Equal Rights Amendment passed."

"It was one of the greatest things the United Nations has done in its history," said Angie Brooks, Liberia's permanent representative to the UN. "It forced the attention of the world on the injustice that has been practiced."

"It [the IWY] has only increased my sense of hopelessness," said Elizabeth Reid, the feminist who headed Australia's delegation to Mexico City.

Success or failure, the year saw many accomplishments by women. Margaret Thatcher was elected the first woman leader of Britain's Conservative party. Carla Hills, secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, became the first woman in the U.S. Cabinet in 20 years. Junko Tabei of Japan became the first woman to conquer Mount Everest. Elizabeth Domitien, who heads the government of the Central African Republic, became the first woman Prime Minister in Africa.

Kathleen Nolan, who was one of "The Real McCoys" on television, became the first woman president of the Screen Actors Guild. Barbara Herman became the first woman in the history of American reform Judaism to be officially designated a cantor.

And both the valedictorian and salutatorian of Princeton University's class of 1975 were women, the first time a woman has earned either honor in the university's history.

In the sports world, Karen Stead, 11, of Morrisville, Pa., became the first girl to win the Soap Box Derby, and Cyndi Meserve, 18, became the first woman to play on a men's varsity basketball team, at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Many American women pointed with pride to the election of two more women lieutenant-governors, in Mississippi and Kentucky, which means there are now three (the other is Mary Krupsak of New York), along with the governor of Connecticut, Ella Grasso.

Conference Set

In another victory for women, Congress approved a $5-million bill to convene a national women's conference this year "to assess the progress of women in American life and set timetables for further development."

At the same time, there were several setbacks to the American women's rights movement during the year. The Equal Rights Amendment was stalemated, a situation that seemed likely to continue in 1976 following the crushing defeats of attempts to ratify the measure in New York and New Jersey.

And 13 leaders of the National Organization for Women, discontented with NOW's movement toward what they called "more radical directions," split from the group and formed WomanSurge, designed to broaden the appeal of the women's movement.

Trend Toward Specialization Is Reversed by U.S. Doctors

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—A "quiet revolution" has greatly expanded the training of doctors and has started moving medicine away from super-specialization and back to family care, Dr. Max Parrott, president of the American Medical Association, has reported.

In a year-end medical-education issue of his association's weekly journal, he cited figures showing that medical-school enrollment has increased by 70 per cent in 10 years and the percentage of women in first-year medical classes has risen from 9 to 23.

The number of medical schools has climbed from 89 a decade ago to 114, with 11 in the planning or organizing stage, Dr. Parrott said.

The internship—a year's hospital training before hanging out a shingle—has virtually disappeared in the last few years, he said. It has become part of a longer, more sophisticated hospital "residency," usually lasting at least three years.

Most strikingly, Dr. Parrott said, in 1974 58 per cent of that year's 6,741 medical graduates entered what he called "primary care" residencies—training in general practice, family practice (a new "specialty" with its own certifying board), internal medicine, obstetrics-gynecology and pediatrics.

These doctors typically give patients almost all their medical care and only infrequently refer them to other specialists.

Five years ago the AMA said it would be "desirable" to have 50 per cent of all graduates enter primary care residencies. Now, Dr. Parrott said, "that goal has been reached and surpassed."

Dr. August Swanson of the Association of American Medical Colleges agreed with the AMA president that a reversal is taking place in "our long-time trend toward more sub-specialization and less generalization" in medicine.

1968 Figures

In 1968, the AMA pointed out, only 38 per cent of the year's 3,001 medical graduates entered the "primary" fields listed by Dr. Parrott.

"But I think Parrott is probably a little too optimistic," Dr. Swanson said. "Yes, there has been a great change, still not all of the residents he lists will go into primary care."

For example, he pointed out, many specialists in internal medicine spend much of their time in sub-specialties like cardiology and gastroenterology. Many obstetricians give women patients all their medical care, but a number spend most of their time doing gynecologic surgery, rather than giving primary care, Dr. Swanson said.

In any case, he agreed, the "primary care doctor" of the future will continue to be one of several kinds of doctors, with some patients choosing a general or "family" practitioner, some choosing an internist and some choosing an obstetrician as personal doctor.

Doctors Start Slowdown in California

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 2 (AP).—Medical treatment became difficult to obtain here today as doctors staged a work slowdown to protest rising rates on insurance against malpractice suits.

Emergency care was available, but elective surgery at private hospitals was substantially curbed and many doctors closed their offices, medical sources said.

The most difficult services to obtain were orthopedic surgery, neurosurgery and obstetrical treatment. Doctors in these fields pay the highest malpractice insurance rates and have been in the forefront of the protest.

The full impact of the slowdown, which began yesterday, was not expected to be felt until next week because of the New Year's holiday.

Meanwhile, California officials scheduled another meeting with a group calling itself the Concerned Physicians for Malpractice Reform, in an effort to resolve the crisis.

Robert Gnaizda, deputy secretary of health and welfare, said he was not optimistic that a final solution would come out of the meeting.

Malpractice insurance rates cost at least four times as much as last year. In some surgical specialties, the premiums amount to $36,000 annually.

No figures were immediately available on how many of Los Angeles County's practicing physicians, who number more than 10,000, were participating in the slowdown. Some offices were closed for the long holiday weekend.

A spot survey of hospitals, however, showed that while emergency cases were being handled, elective surgery was down substantially and the number of patients in hospitals was expected to decline as few new patients were admitted.

Security Tighter For Reopening Of La Guardia

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—La Guardia Airport has been reopened amid tightened securitly after a bomb exploded, killing 11 people and injuring more than 50.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey closed indefinitely all luggage lockers at La Guardia, nearby Kennedy International Airport and Newark International Airport in New Jersey.

The police have issued an appeal for information about Monday night's blast.

While the authorities sifted for clues through a baggage claim area wrecked by the bomb, President Ford met high administration officials in Washington to discuss airport security.

Transportation Secretary William Coleman told Mr. Ford that recommendations would be on the President's desk by Jan. 9.

He suggested that changes would have to be made in airport locker arrangements, including assigning personnel to hand out keys instead of leaving lockers unguarded.

Belgian Bar Owner Seized in Fatal Fire

LA LOUVIERE, Belgium, Jan. 2 (AP).—The owner of a bar in which 15 people died in a New Year's fire was arrested today, the examining magistrate announced, and charged with unwillful homicides and assault and battery due to unsufficient caution.

The owner is Jean-Marie Nalinnes, 30, one of the first to escape the blaze. If found guilty, he could be jailed for 3 months to 2 years and fined from 2,000 to 40,000 francs ($50 to $1,000).



Associated Press.

AND LET THAT BE A WARNING—Donna Parks, at the wheel, decorated her car before having it repaired after lending it to a woman who was driving at the time of the fender-bending, door-damaging accident recently in Los Angeles.

New Campaign Begins

Mexico Trying to Stop Drug Flow Into U.S.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Mexico has launched a broad offensive against narcotics traffic in apparent response to criticism in Washington that its efforts to curb the flow of heroin into the Unites States have been inadequate.

In the last month, the government has not only given increased political priority to the battle against the so-called Mexican connection but it has also formed an entirely new narcotics squad in the attorney general's office to direct the nationwide campaign.

Giving new emphasis to the fight against growers, the government has decided to use herbicides to destroy opium poppy and marijuana plantations hidden deep in the Sierra Madre.

Representatives of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration who are stationed here and work closely with Mexican agents refused to discuss the new campaign, but U.S. officials are reported to be confident that it will be more successful than previous ones.

"There will only be one way of gauging our success," Alejandro Gertz Manero, 36, a lawyer who was appointed to head the campaign, said in an interview. "The amount of drugs entering the United States from Mexico must go down. That is the only valid measure, and that is the challenge."

The first month's results showed a sharp increase in the amount of pure heroin seized—37.9 kilograms compared with 3.4 for the same period last year—and the area of opium poppies destroyed—530 acres as against 95.

The problem to be resolved is of much larger dimensions. The cultivation of opium poppies, from which heroin is processed, has increased so dramatically in three years that perhaps 70 to 90 per cent, or 8 to 10 tons a year, of the heroin consumed in the United States can be traced to Mexico.

The new campaign by Mexico has been in the works for almost a year—the time it has taken for 200 federal agents to be recruited and trained by French, U.S., British and Mexican specialists. The agents are better educated, better paid and, it is hoped, more honest than their predecessors.

Big Spending

The squad benefits from increased financial resources—"We've spent more in one month than the rest of 1975 put together," an agent said.

Most of the equipment has been donated by the U.S. government, including 27 helicopters and nine fixed-wing aircraft, plus two aerial-photographic systems for poppy detection. The campaign, however, is being run exclusively by Mexico, with 20 or so U.S. narcotics agents limiting themselves to exchanging information with their Mexican colleagues.

The thrust of the campaign is to try to cut off the flow at the source.

"Controlling the traffic is more difficult," Mr. Gertz said. "This is a huge country and we have to block roads, find clandestine laboratories, control clandestine airstrips, of which there are more than 2,000 in the Sierra Madre alone, check ports and ferries, patrol coasts and so on."

2 Burglars Outwitted

MILAN, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A quick-thinking apartment superintendent trapped two burglars in his building's elevator with their load of loot by switching off the electricity, police said. Police turned it on again and arrested two Naples men.

Cuba, in 'Anti-Inflation Drive,' Tells People to Spend More

HAVANA, Jan. 2 (WP).—The Cuban people have a surplus of money these days and the more they spend, the lower prices will be for everybody, according to the government.

That may seem like strange reasoning to capitalist onlookers, but the state planners for Cuba's Communist economy say that this approach is achieving a redistribution of income.

There does seem to be a lot of money around. Working-class Cubans lined up in a downtown department store to buy minuscule bottles of domestic perfume at $12 each when the perfume became available for the first time in four or five months. Black-and-white television sets at $800 to $900 for floor models are in such demand that a prospective purchaser has to be commended by his labor cooperative for industrious work before he can buy one. The same is true for refrigerators at $500 to $600.

"If they were on sale to just anybody, they'd all be gone in a day," said a U.S. Communist living in Havana.

Similarly, drab counter-service restaurants offer crowds of Cuban laborers quick lunches of yellow rice with chicken noodle soup and a beer for $4. There are long waits in line for lunch or dinner at more expensive restaurants, where an ordinary meal begins at $10.

Surveying a store window featuring what seemed to be an ordinary set of 30 glass dishes for $108, a 16-year-old student said that prices there were cheap. She admired a plain metal pressure cooker for $45 and an everyday pitcher with six small glasses for $85.

"It's the blockade," said a Western non-Communist economist. The U.S. cutoff of all trade with Cuba late in 1962 and the adoption of that policy by most Latin American nations not only ended the influx of imports that had supplied virtually every Cuban need but also stopped money from leaving this island nation, he said.

The available consumer goods quickly disappeared. The subsequent shortages caused severe problems for years, especially in basic things like medicines, machine parts and clothing. Store windows were empty until very recently. Rationing is still the central fact of economic life.

Everything the government did seemed designed to reduce obligatory expenses and free more money for optional use on the consumer goods that were available. Using half its income from the newly nationalized sugar and other industries, the government began offering free education, health care, school clothing and school lunches. It lowered prices for basic foods and public transport. It offered free vacations to the most productive workers. It set rent limits at 10 per cent of the income of the head of a family, no matter how many other wage earners the family may have, and then it gave everybody a job.

Foreign aid poured in. In addition to well-publicized loans and grants from the Soviet Union totaling $2 million a day at their peak, Cuba has closed $3.5 billion worth of aid and credit deals with non-Communist nations in the last two years alone.

"We're trying very hard to soak up all this extra money, that's why prices are so high on luxury goods and that's why they'll come down, the more people spend," said an official of the government's press agency.

The theory is that more spending by the public will give the government more money to finance new industry to produce enough goods to go around, lowering prices as product availability increases.

Congress Seems Unlikely to Enact Health Measure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The enactment of some form of national health insurance in this session of Congress appears increasingly unlikely due to economic problems.

These problems include the business slump, the administration's moratorium on new domestic programs, a jurisdictional fight in the House and rising health costs, especially in federal programs.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., opened the congressional session last year by saying: "I have assured the chairmen of the appropriations committees that national health insurance will be one of the first bills—if not the first bill" taken up.

But as the year progressed, Congress was involved with emergency measures to help the economy, and health insurance ranked low in the priorities.

The various proposals in Congress would have added at least $6.5 billion or as much as $13 billion to the $103 billion that was spent on health services last year.

Wife Says Exit Permit Is Signed for Russian

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP).—Exit permits have been signed by Soviet authorities for dissident mathematician Leonid Plyusch, 43, and his family, his wife, Tatyana, said this week. He and his family must leave the country by Jan. 10, she said.

Mrs. Plyusch told newsmen that her husband had still not been released from a psychiatric hospital in Dniepropetrovsk, where he has been held for more than two years.

Quarks and Anti-Quarks

Experts Report Producing 'Charm' Particles

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Physicists in the United States and Europe believe they have produced for the first time particles of matter displaying an elusive property called "charm."

The development is being described as a landmark by theorists who see in it support for their view that all the heavier particles of matter are formed of four basic subunits called "quarks."

According to their theory, the quarks are the very essence of matter and control a wide range of natural phenomena. One of these four quarks, which they have named the "charmed quark," would play its own special role.

While the quarks so far have eluded direct observation, the theory has gained considerable acceptance in the scientific world.

A Property

The existence of the property called charm, definable only in terms of phenomena on the subatomic level, was suggested in 1964. It was not then related to the quark theory but was proposed as an explanation for certain interactions between colliding particles.

Charm would be an "indestructible" property of certain particles that would survive the transformations occurring in a collision in much the way an electric charge does.

Not much attention was paid to the charm idea until November, 1974, when two completely unexpected particles were discovered whose existence could be explained if they were formed of a charmed quark mated with a charmed anti-quark. Some six particles of this type have now been discovered.

It is well established that for every particle of ordinary matter there must be an anti-particle that is identical but opposite in such respects as electric charge or spin. The mating of a charmed quark with a charmed anti-quark would not outwardly display charm because the anti-quark would cancel the charm of the quark.

The discoveries reported this week are of particles that apparently display charm. They are, however, so short-lived that their characteristics can be deduced only from their decay products.

The U.S. experiments were conducted at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill., which has the world's most powerful atom-smashing beam. Participants were from the University of California at Berkeley, the Universities of Hawaii and Wisconsin, and CERN, the European Nuclear Research Center near Geneva, where the European experiments were conducted.

The U.S. group was led by Dr. William Fry of Wisconsin. In a press release issued Wednesday on the findings, the University of Wisconsin described them as "the first strong evidence for the validity of theories with charm."

Also Wednesday, Dr. Benjamin Lee, theorist at the laboratory in Batavia, known as Fermilab, said:

"For a number of years, theorists have been successful in interpreting the behavior of subatomic particles in terms of three fundamental building blocks of particles, called quarks.

"In attempts to reach a unified understanding of all forces acting among subatomic particles," he continued, "theorists have felt a need for another kind of quark, recently christened as a charmed quark. They argue that there must exist a family of new particles which contain charmed quarks."

These, he said, are the so-called "charmed particles." And, he added, the events observed at Fermilab "seem to fit into the predicted behavior of a charmed particle."

However, some theorists are arguing that the results may prove explicable by other theories.

Self-Rule Protest On Solomon Isles

HONIARA, British Solomon Islands, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Police used tear gas to drive back about 300 demonstrators who marched on the governor's office here protesting the introduction today of self-government for the islands.

The marchers were dispersed near Gov. Donald Luddington's office and 17 were arrested.

The Islands, with a population of about 161,000, cover an area of 11,500 square miles and are situated 1,000 miles northeast of Australia. They became a British protectorate in 1893.

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Argentina: Rudderless Balloon

President Isabel Peron enters 1976 cleared of criminal liability with respect to a check drawn on charitable funds for family purposes. But that is almost the only bright spot in the steadily darkening prospects of Juan Peron's widow—and the nation over which she titularly presides can find little comfort in that.

Mrs. Peron entered Argentinian political life as the shade of a shade, as an attempt to revive, in the public life of a troubled country, the memory of that association between Juan and Eva Peron which had been so influential during the initial dictatorship of the Perons. She has survived as a symbol, to which the organized labor which was Juan Peron's chief source of power, clings to for lack of any other central figure.

She has shown no signs of individual talent in policy-making or administration; her government has been unable to cope with either the soaring inflation that has sent prices out of sight and forced nine devaluations of the peso to seek to keep Argentinian export prices competitive, or the violent unrest that has seen an average of two political killings a day over the past 18 months. She is acutely unpopular with the armed forces and with the left wing of her own party, and some of her closest associates have filed charges of corruption.

In a time when many countries complain of lack of genuine leadership, therefore, Argentina, a major state, with many natural resources and long experience in self-government, has virtually no leadership at all. And the need for it, to check ruinous inflation and reconcile the jarring elements of a society which seems to be losing all cohesiveness, is very great and very urgent in Argentina.

This is, of course, essentially an Argentinian problem; that country's politics and economy are autonomous to a degree that is not often seen in a world in which ideologies and terms of trade have increasingly impinged on national boundaries. Yet what happens in Argentina does not affect Argentinians alone—it can still be a producer of food products, a consumer of manufactured goods, which are important in the global economy; it can still become a vital part of the political scene in South America, for good or for ill.

What happens in Argentina, then, is not simply a confused tragedy which its neighbors observe with the detached emotions of a theater audience. Rather, that this nation, ballooning up into the wild blue yonder with the thrust of runaway inflation, is rudderless is a matter for general concern. And if the ultimate explosion cannot be averted, surely there should be international effort to be prepared to pick up the pieces. Argentina cannot fly out of this world altogether.

Finland's Hard Winter

The shotgun wedding that recently gave Finland a "government of national emergency" is a result of lagging economic recovery in West Europe, Finland's chief market. With the prospect of a much deeper depression this winter than had been expected, the Communist party has been brought back into the Cabinet for only the second time since World War II.

Unemployment, already high, now is expected to double over the winter. Inflation continues at a 17 per cent rate. And the sharp decline in pulp and paper prices and exports has lifted the trade deficit 60 per cent in a year to a dangerous level, over $2 billion.

Inability of the three center parties and the Social Democrats to agree on a common economic policy brought down the last four-party coalition government in June. In November President Urho Kekkonen suddenly summoned the chief party leaders together, including the Communists, and warned —perhaps with some exaggeration—of a danger to parliamentary democracy unless agreement on economic policy was reached.

Three days later, a five-party coalition headed by a centrist Prime Minister was formed. Whether the coalition can agree on an economic policy is doubtful. The Social Democrats want to stimulate the economy, as do the Communists, while the center parties back a tight money policy to hold down imports and to combat inflation and soaring export prices.

The Social Democrats insisted that the Communists join the new coalition government and share responsibility for the difficult economic decisions that lie ahead. The moderate Communists yielded to President Kekkonen's insistence that they participate, but the Stalinist third of the party has launched an open attack on the move. As a result of these factors, the five-party coalition is unlikely to last very long.

Finland's economic misfortune lies in the inevitable delay that recovery there must face until West European prosperity—still out of sight—begins to lift purchases of Finnish products. The weaker Western nations, whether Finland in the north or Italy in the south, clearly are being put at risk by lagging recovery efforts of the stronger countries, including the United States.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Above the Law

Abuse of governmental power is the common thread that runs through the composite experience of the deceptions which made possible the drift into Vietnam, the long contempt for the law by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under its late director J. Edgar Hoover, the persistent violations of its own charter and of fundamental civil liberties by the Central Intelligence Agency and similar transgressions by the Internal Revenue Service. What must be acknoledged, if there is to be hope for effective reform, is that the integrity of U.S. institutions has been eroded not by a few occasional scoundrels, but by the careless, irresponsible and often arrogant attitudes of a handful of the nation's elite.

It was because those who should have been held accountable for their own stewardship were generally honorable men that they were given a carte blanche that is incompatible with representative government. They were good citizens devoted to the national interest; but once endowed with the insiders' select information and prerogatives, their righteousness too easily turned self-righteous and exclusive. Their view of the national interest became increasingly questionable because of its confinement to a charmed circle of power whose respectability awed Congress and the American people into automatic acquiescence.

The dismal consequences which flowed from the actions and attitudes of this trusted but self-isolated group resulted, generally speaking, from an increasing readiness of essentially decent citizens to let hired hands and unscrupulous manipulators downstairs have their head—to engage in the kind of dirty work that the honorable men upstairs knew in their hearts and from their upbringing was wrong.

The Senate Intelligence Committee's interim report hinted at this problem when it said: "Failing to call dirty business by its rightful name may have increased the risk of dirty business being done." This is particularly true when a ruling elite knows how to insulate itself intellectually as well as practically from such dirty business.

The obvious conclusion is the need to return to the safeguards of a government of effective checks and balances. The founding fathers were sufficiently aware of their own shortcomings to understand the dangers of excessive trust in government by men, even the most honorable men. Cumbersome as it may seem, nothing short of continuing oversight by Congress, the people and the press can curb the dangers inherent in rule by men who, however bright and good, easily fall into the trap of considering themselves above the law and accountability.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Brezhnev Should Worry

Mr. Brezhnev . . . should be a worried man. He may be going the way of Mr. Khrushchev. Pravda has warned that the West should not think that the Helsinki détente means that the Russians will enjoy freedom—and Mr. Brezhnev's name and prestige are inextricably linked with the policy of détente. Harvest failures helped to bring down Khrushchev—and the latest disaster to Russian agriculture is down to Mr. Brezhnev.

—From the Daily Express (London).

Turkish-Soviet Ties

Besides being a part of the worldwide process of détente, the Turkish gesture towards Russia also is a broad hint to the Americans to do something to improve their relations with their allies in Ankara.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

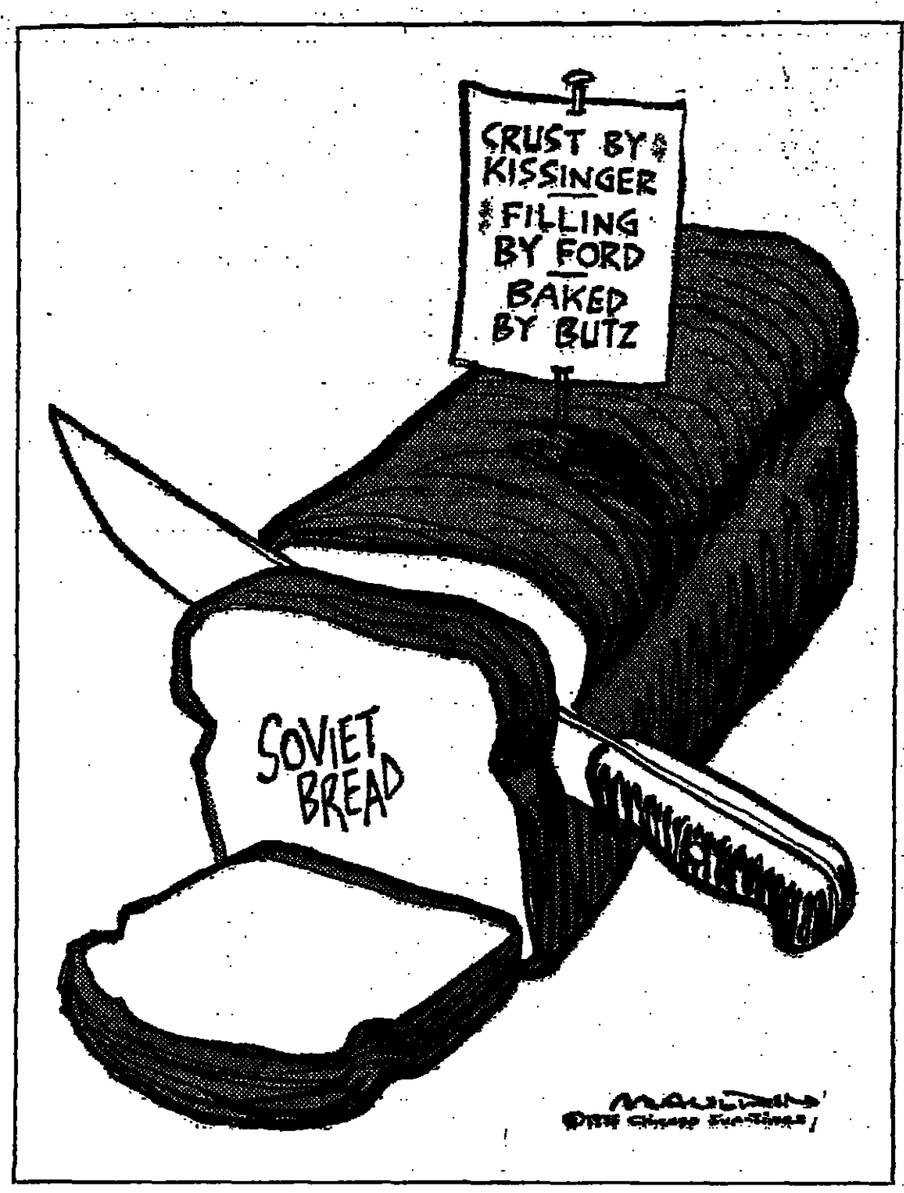
January 3, 1901

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Conger wired the State Department from Peking today expressing the conviction that the negotiations will now proceed to a successful conclusion. The only questions which he expects to be troublesome are those of the indemnity and the commercial treaties. The U.S. is anxious that all nations agree on one treaty with China and include a provision maintaining the "open door."

Fifty Years Ago

January 3, 1926

VENICE.—A series of earthquakes, lasting 19 1/2 minutes, last night shook this city with much greater force than the city has ever felt in any previous earth disturbances and caused the death of several persons who were hit by falling house tiles. A number of large buildings cracked under the strain, but as far as the city and government authorities can learn, no serious damage was the result.



Wanted—A U.S. African Policy

By C. L. Sulzberger

LUSAKA, Zambia. — Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda has impeccable credentials as a Third World statesman and nobody can complain that he is insufficiently opposed to that contemporary bogeyman, the United States. A member of his central committee, equivalent to a "politburo" in Kaunda's one-party system, recently spoke out in Havana against American "imperialism."

The Zambia UN envoy, according to computer readouts, has voted with the Soviet Union and against the United States 92 per cent of the time in the General Assembly. These votes included opposition to U.S. bases on Guam (an acknowledged American territory) and support for Puerto Rican independence (which only 5 per cent of Puerto Rico's population favors).

No Stooge

One can therefore scarcely accuse Kaunda of being Washington's stooge. He has installed a system of "one-party participatory democracy" that, on the surface, resembles Moscow's political methodology more than Washington's; and he fervently hopes a multiparty system won't return to Zambia.

All this is by way of emphasizing that Zambian fears concerning Africa's future and their parallelism, in several respects, to American fears should in no way be linked with Washington's selfish interests or "cynical" manipulations of the CIA. Zambia is simply terrified of Soviet imperialism in southern Africa, starting from the Angolan base it is now on the way to consolidating.

While the United States is handicapped by faltering leadership and legislative confusion, the U.S.S.R. is pumping armaments, Russian advisers, and Cuban combat troops into the Angolan fighting. At the same time, it presses and cajoles African governments to accord diplomatic recognition to the MPLA, Moscow's chosen instrument in Angola. Washington, meanwhile, waffles.

Soviet Threat

Kaunda says: "The Angolan civil war threatens peace and security in this entire region . . . as external forces jockey for positions to gain maximum advantage from the conflict." By "external forces" he clearly means the threat of Soviet imperialism.

Officials of his government have no hesitation in making available maps of "this entire region," carefully inked for emphasis, and including, in addition to Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Botswana, and white-ruled South-West Africa (Namibia), Rhodesia and South Africa.

Kaunda acknowledges that South African Premier Vorster should be given "his due" because "he has certainly worked honestly with us" in "helping get Rhodesian (black) nationalists out of prison and starting talks going again." But Kaunda still insists on black majority rule there and in Namibia plus an end to South African apartheid.

Squeezed

Zambia, a sparsely populated, weak country in the center of the mess, fears direct Soviet intervention in every problem now festering across southern Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. And, unlike many other black statesmen, Kaunda is ready to speak out (despite his regime's flabbiness on some distant moral issues of no direct concern).

Zambia borders eight nations: Zaire, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South-West Africa), Angola and Botswana. It is being squeezed by having its copper exports blockaded on sea-routes via Angola or Rhodesia, although the brand new Chinese-built Tanzam railway is just starting to carry some of this trade to Tanzanian ports.

As Moscow imperturbably shoves armaments, advisers and Cuban troops into Angola while hollering "beware South African intervention" to all black states, Kaunda sees the danger of a Soviet military base ready to push across Zambia to every choice target on the southern continent. Almost certainly this may risk an eventual white-black and ideological war, perhaps destroying peace everywhere.

Even without Russian intervention through an Angolan stronghold, Kaunda is deeply pessimistic. He says "prospects for an independence formula acceptable to all Namibians (South-West Africans) are not bright." He sees Zimbabwe (Rhodesian) negotiations, now tottering along, as "virtually insoluble" and probably doomed to stalemate and eruption of violence.

At the end of that terrible road he predicts: "It will involve racial, ethnic and ideological aspects." "Ideological" is a tactful reference to extended Soviet political domination.

This is the way many African leaders really regard the storm of power politics shaping up around them. They are helpless to act effectively to defend their nations against what begins increasingly to seed the inevitable storm.

The U.S. Congress might well join with majority world opinion in embargoing purchases of Rhodesian chromium, thereby earning at least some legitimate approval of the black nations it courts. This would be more useful than merely sitting paralyzed while Russia takes those very nations over, complaining it's not our business to help weak people to protect themselves.

Letters

Fair or Foul

Since the United States has in recent years officially or unofficially supplied arms to governments for purposes of internal repression (Iran, Pakistan) and foreign bombing raids (Israel), to one of the sides in civil wars (Vietnam, Angola), and to insurgents against de jure governments (Iraqi Kurds), and even financed, trained and armed an invasion of Cuba, why all the furor about a few Irish-Americans contributing money to their co-religionists in Northern Ireland for the only kind of resistance to the majority oppression there that seems to be open to them? My question is rhetorical, as I know the answer—there are no significant numbers of Iranian, Bangladeshi, Lebanese, Vietnamese, Iraqi, Angolan or Castro-Cuban U.S. voters, but plenty of WASPs who identify with the Protestant Northern Ireland majority. The irony of it is that the Ulster Protestants and Catholics are equally Celtic, and the anachronistic hostility between them is lasting fruit of the divide-and-rule strategy whereby England dominated the world for four or five centuries. If only the Ulster Protestants could realize that with their energy they would dominate a united Ireland as easily as they now dominate Ulster, but by fair means instead of foul.

J.C. DIXON.

Paris.

To Stop Terrorists

Freedom fighters fight their enemies, terrorists operate in neutral third countries at less personal risk; terrorists however can only operate if they have home bases from which they can strike and to which they can return unharmed and unpunished.

This was proven when Cuba stopped cooperating with American plane hijackers; the practice immediately stopped, and again when the IRA in London and the South Moluccans had to surrender simply because they had nowhere to go.

If Europe wishes to stop cringing in fear of terrorists, it should make it dangerous for terrorists to operate here, and above all it should take firm steps to force countries such as Libya to stop offering a haven to terrorists. Our forefathers had the courage to stop Barbary Coast piracy and we should have the same spirit again.

ANTHONY VAN ZWAENEN.

Brussels.

Feisty and Confident

State of the President

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—The President's report on the State of the Union will be along later this month, but one doesn't have to wait for that to deliver a report on the "state of the President." He is feisty, combative and seemingly convinced that 1976 will be a year of vindication and victory for him.

Along with The Washington Post White House correspondent, Lou Cannon, this reporter was invited for an hour's conversation with President Ford aboard Air Force One, on the journey back to Washington from his vacation in Vail.

In 20 years of covering this man, I have never seen his chin stuck out quite as defiantly. As he told us, "Anyone who thinks I'm going to quit in midstream doesn't know Jerry Ford."

People who stick their chins out sometimes get their blocks knocked off, but defiance of the fates is certainly the Ford mood as this year begins.

For the last three months, he has been pushed around pretty hard by pundits in the press, by Democrats in Congress, and by conservatives in his own party. He's become the butt of jokes by cartoonists and television comics.

Determined

Now, he seems determined to prove them wrong. He doesn't like the image of himself he's been seeing and reading. And he doesn't accept it—not the stumbling ski-bum caricature or the bumbling accidental president part, either.

In his own eyes, Gerald Ford is a model of fitness, a fully seasoned professional, now fully in command of the office of president. When he talks of his political situation, there's a ton of self-confidence and not an ounce of self-pity in his tone.

Despite his efforts to maintain an attitude of personal friendliness toward his challengers, he plainly considers Ronald Reagan's credentials for the presidency dubious. He also doubts that Reagan's doctrinaire conservativism has the political appeal of his own more pragmatic version of the basic Republican faith.

Nor does he think that any of the dozen Democrats would make a better steward of the country's interests than he would.

Logically, everything in politics dictates that if Reagan should beat Mr. Ford in the early primaries, the President would have to cash in his chips and withdraw from the race. But after hearing him, I am convinced that, in defiance of all such logic, Mr. Ford really is prepared to fight for his job—no matter what happens in those early primaries—until the roll is called in Kansas City in August.

But fight, how? That question remains unanswered by anything the President has said. His conversation conveys no determination on his part to upgrade his White House or campaign staff for the battles that lie immediately ahead.

He signals no sign of recognition that many of the wounds he has suffered in recent months are, as Joseph Kraft has noted, self-inflicted. The politically costly dilemmas over the New York "bailout," the energy bill, the tax bill and the common-site picketing bill resulted from a policy process that failed to anticipate the long-term consequences of taking certain rigid, rhetorical positions.

There is no indication that Mr. Ford has thought hard about improving that process in order to avoid such future embarrassments and turnabouts.

Beyond-Reach

Nor do his own words suggest that he has, in his time of leisure and relaxation in Colorado, found new ways to express his vision of America's future or to convey the larger design of what a full four-year Ford administration would seek to achieve. The inspirational dimension of presidential leadership seems beyond his reach.

Rather, Mr. Ford reposes his confidence in a belief that somehow, when the "trauma" of Watergate, Vietnam, inflation and recession begins to subside in 1976, the people will perceive that his presidency has helped bring an end to that age of anxiety.

"Perception-wise," as he put it, the same stubborn qualities that have brought him his present troubles may then be seen as the virtues of a man who is tough and patient and persevering enough to endure whatever challenges he and his country may face, without becoming disheartened.

The reasons for Mr. Ford's often-expressed and obviously sincere optimism are not evident, but he is one who really believes that where there's a will, there's a way.

And no one should doubt his will.

Canadianness: Not Made in U.S.A.

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Relations between the United States and Canada have struck a rocky patch. Two important reasons are that Canada resents the proximity of the United States, and the United States resents Canadians acting as we have acted.

On the eve of his departure for a new post, the United States ambassador to Canada made public mention of the tensions between the two nations. This candor caused Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, who obviously is tense, to refuse to attend the ambassador's farewell party, and to proclaim in Parliament, "We are not a colony of the United States."

Perhaps the most recent Trudeau baby is preventing the Prime Minister, normally an urbane man, from getting enough sleep, nature's sweet restorer. But the fact that his outburst was cheered in Parliament indicates that Canadians are suffering an especially intense bout of their peculiarly defensive nationalism.

There are two good reasons why Canada is perennially anxious about its sense of self. It contains two founding peoples with different languages and cultures. And it is a not very populous nation linked, economically and culturally, with a huge neighbor that is the most dynamic society on earth.

Although Canada is larger than the United States geographically, there are only 20 million Canadians, only 15 million of them English-speaking. And over 80 per cent of all Canadians live within 50 miles of the 3,000-mile U.S.-Canadian border.

Most of the current tensions between the nations relate to economic matters, and are not very interesting.

Canadians are selling oil at prices the United States considers rude and are limiting oil exports. But the United States is buying it, so Canadians are charging what the market will bear, which does not offend American principles. And the United States, which limits food exports, cannot make principled objection to Canada's limits on oil exports.

Its Soul

The most interesting of Canada's recent nationalist gestures are attempts to protect an intangible: The Canadian soul. This is the primary purpose of a proposed amendment to the tax law that will prohibit Canadian companies from deducting, as business expenses, the cost of advertising in the Canadian editions of Reader's Digest and Time magazine.

This will almost double the cost of advertising in Time and Reader's Digest, which last year earned about 25 per cent of the advertising revenues received by Canada's 21 leading magazines. J. Hugh Faulkner, who is secretary of state but might better be called keeper of the national consciousness, hopes this protectionist law will result in creation of a purely Canadian news magazine.

Faulkner, who gives tough talks about having "the political will to safeguard our cultural industries," evidently believes that culture is an industrial product, and that "Canadian creativity" will flourish behind protectionist legislation. But cloistered creativity, like protected industry, is feeble.

Its Integrity

Sometimes Faulkner says he is worried about Canada's "integrity" rather than its industries:

"We in the government are not so much concerned with certain of the nation's industries as we are deeply committed to the nation's integrity. What happens in the area of books, magazines and broadcasting, as in other areas of Canadian cultural expression, is not a matter of marginal interest and importance. The strength, originality, and vision we find therein is the true measure of what constitutes our national life."

A nation that thinks the un-Canadianness of Reader's Digest or the absence of a purely Canadian news magazine, threaten its integrity, either has little integrity, or underestimates its Canada's problem is the latter.

It is easy to fault the idea th these magazines subvert the C nadian soul. Indeed, the idea s gests what ails that soul.

Canadian nationalists have healthy hankering for a natio identity. But too often they ha nothing to say about "Canadian ness"—nothing except a petulai insistence that it means "n made in the U.S.A."

But those who are impatient with Canada's insecure nationalism should recall another expression of nationalism from a small nation that was ill-at-ease in a world of more confident cultures:

"Our day of dependence, our long apprenticeship to the learning of other lands, draws to a close. (We) cannot always be fed on the sere remains of foreign harvests. . . We have listened too long to the courtly muses of Europe. The spirit of the American freeman is already suspected to be timid, imitative, tame."

Those ringing words were well received when spoken at Harvard in 1837 by Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Critics Call Him an 'Egomaniac'

Venezuelan President Moves Fast to Achieve Development

By Joanne Omang

CARACAS, Jan. 2 (WP).—President Carlos Andres Perez is a man in a hurry. Whether that is merely his style and masks a lack of substance, as his critics say, or a vision of real pressures that must be eased quickly, his administration is changing the face of Venezuela.

"If we were making plans too far beyond our abilities, it would be a serious problem, but we are too sensible and too realistic to believe we can have everything we want just because we have better oil prices," he said in a recent interview.



UPI.

Carlos Andres Perez

At 55, Mr. Perez is not yet halfway through the single five-year term this nation allows its presidents. The 11th of 12 children born to a coffee grower, he was in politics from the time he was 15, an organizer of the budding Democratic Action party who weathered two political jail terms and exile.

As President, he has been given the tools necessary, as he sees it, to transform an underdeveloped, unstable and dependent nation into a hard-working, self-confident and influential member of the world community.

Problem of Poverty

The tools, in his view, are a stable money supply and the will to use it. "Economic instability leads to political instability," he said. "Poverty has not allowed some Latin American countries to have a stable economy. They have always depended on manipulation of their raw materials by other countries."

When prices change, he said: "Their plans are dashed to the ground and social problems arise. Social dissolution leads to dictatorship. That is why Latin American economic integration is so important, because it will give stability to the economy of the region and to each country."

This is the message that Mr. Perez has been preaching since he took office in September, 1973, and the one that has earned him both praise and epithets. Some Latin diplomats see it as a bid for continental leadership.

Mr. Perez's government is building steel and petrochemical plants, and yesterday his biggest project came to fruition—the nationalization of the $7.5-billion-a-year oil industry. His programs cover every spectrum of Venezuelan life, from farm roads and loan programs through tax reform and shipbuilding to scholarships and industrial relocation. All of it is planned on a large scale, involving $40 billion over the next five years.

"It's not my hurry, it's the world's. Things change very rapidly now, and if we don't jump with the same speed we'll be left behind . . . The successes of this government, its achievements, are the things that will answer the critics," he said.

Mr. Perez's schedule changes unpredictably, he often travels to remote corners of the country on little notice and his energy is reported to be as strong as his temper.

"CAP," as he is known for his initials in the country's press, is popular, and government-sponsored polls show him rated higher than any previous head of state. The opposition Copei, or Social Christian party, and MAS, the Movement Toward Socialism party, attack him vigorously, charging him with "economic irresponsibility" in pursuing rapid development during a time of falling demand for the oil that supplies 33 per cent of Venezuela's income.

"The matter of price is one of present circumstances," Mr. Perez said. "There will never be cheap oil in the world again . . . and it will undoubtedly be needed well past the year 2000. We're using these high oil prices and the earnings to achieve development now so that when you bring solar energy to us, we won't need oil money."

He concluded, "We're not blaming the great nations for everything that's happened to us. We blame ourselves, too, for our lack of discipline, our individualistic feelings . . . but we're trying to break this vicious circle. We're creating a new world and we hope the developed nations will join us."

Earth Aged By One Second At New Year

BOULDER, Colo., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Scientists added a second to the age of the earth as the new year began.

The "leap second" was added at the stroke of midnight to make up for a slowdown in the rotation of the earth last year, according to Dr. James Barnes of the National Bureau of Standards.

"It's just a discreet step in time," Dr. Barnes said. "The earth's been slowing down. We just put in an extra second. It's done on an international basis with just about all major countries." The adjustment was ordered by the International Time Bureau of the Paris Observatory, he added.

Mr. Barnes said the extra second will guarantee wristwatch time matches time kept by atomic clocks, which he said can be up to "100,000 or a million times more accurate than the spinning earth. Television uses atomic clocks. Satellite tracking needs this accuracy."

14 Accused of Beating 6 in IRA in U.K. Jail

BIRMINGHAM, England, Jan. 2 (AP).—Fourteen prison officers have been charged with beating six alleged Irish Republican Army terrorists arrested for bombings that killed 21 persons in two crowded pubs here on Nov. 21, 1974. The officers were suspended Tuesday pending a court appearance Feb. 23.

The beatings allegedly took place four days after the bombings. The six prisoners were sentenced to life terms in prison after their trial last summer.

Australian Coalition Has Majority of 55

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The governing coalition of Liberal and National Country parties has a majority of 55 in the Australian House of Representatives, the lower house. The final result in the Dec. 13 general election was announced today.

The composition of the house is Liberal party 68 seats, National Country 23, Labor party 36.



Associated Press.

FREEDOM'S RING—Thousands of New Year's Day visitors came to admire America's Liberty Bell in its new home in a visitors' pavilion on the mall across from Philadelphia's Independence Hall, after it had been moved from the hall to the mall at midnight Dec. 31 to officially open Bicentennial year.

Giscard Vows to Continue Reforms

Strikers Repulsed at Elysée Palace; 5 Hurt

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 2 (IHT).—About 100 striking workers apparently did not get President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's televised New Year's message calling for "unity and understanding" in France. They tried to crash an Elysée Palace ceremony today and were turned away by the police.

Union sources said five of the workers were hospitalized for injuries.

The workers, representing several factories in the Paris area that have been struck and occupied, said that they wanted to present their New Year's wishes to the President.

Inside the Elysée, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing told a gathering of civil servants that 1976 would be a year of more reforms. "We will continue our reformism," he said. "A society is not static, it is a movement of force."

The striking workers were not alone in contesting the government's reformism. The newspaper Le Monde, the government's most formidable opponent throughout 1975, began the new year by noting that most of the reforms have not been applied.

In an article entitled "1975, the Year of Indifference," Pierre Viansson-Ponté, a political commentator, wrote that "one by one, the great changes—so noisily announced, so bitterly debated that there are many persons who think they were passed—have been adjourned, canceled, abandoned."

Mr. Viansson-Ponté named the reforms on worker co-direction in factories, real estate taxes, education, budget preparation and regional decentralization as the biggest disappointments. On fiscal reform, particularly a capital-gains tax, he predicted that little would be achieved in 1976.

The language was entirely different inside the Elysée today. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing named four reforms to be carried out in 1976—capital-gains taxes, worker co-direction, housing and regional decentralization.

Le Monde's criticisms during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's first full year in office have generally been directed at his economic policies that allowed unemployment to surpass 1 million without reducing inflation as much as had been predicted. Le Monde was also first to point out that new unemployment benefits, supposedly to provide a full year's salary for recession-related layoffs, do not apply to more than about 1 per cent of the labor force.

The newspaper was less severe during the year on social reforms. Reform on divorce, abortion, retirement, and on aid to young families, unwed mothers, working mothers and large families have been applauded. The policy of increasing cash payments to families with newborn babies has widespread support in France, where there is much concern over the falling birthrate. Once the most populous nation in Western Europe, France—at 53 million—now trails Britain, West Germany and Italy in population, and the gap is growing.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's call for "unity and understanding" in his New Year's Eve message was an appeal to his countrymen not to rock the boat as France emerges slowly from the recession this year. It reflected a feeling that labor, which has been docile during the recession, will not remain so as the crisis ends.

"Each people has its temperament, its motivations, its faults," the President said. "Ours cultivates with passion—and has from the beginning—its divisions and disaccords. These don't make us any happier."

Mr. Viansson-Ponté, whose article in the spring of 1968, "France is Bored," proved a forewarning of the May revolt of that year, practically lamented the docility of the opposition during the recession.

Hard to Govern

"Why is it said traditionally that the French are hard to govern. Not at all. In 1975, at least, they showed a moderation and understanding that in the eyes of some were excessive," he wrote.

For Le Monde, 1975 was the year of indifference because "change is only a word since in fact nothing changes. What matter the men or their ideologies since there is so little they can do?."

At least it affects both sides, the newspaper added. If the government "has left the impression that it is floating, unable to master events," the opposition is barely better. The left has not been able to convince Frenchmen that it has "coherent and reassuring policies."

The result is, concluded Le Monde, that both sides in 1975 only succeeded in widening the gulf between them and Frenchmen.

U.K. Envoy Gives Chile a Protest on Torture, Leaves

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—British Ambassador Reginald Seconde, recalled from Chile after allegations that security police there tortured a British woman doctor, has returned home, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

In Santiago, meanwhile a Chilean Foreign Ministry spokesman said that his government had received from Mr. Seconde, before his departure, a formal protest note in which Britain asked that Chile make a full investigation of Dr. Sheila Cassidy's charges that she was tortured.

On reaching Britain Tuesday after being freed from a Chilean jail, Dr. Cassidy, 27, said she was tortured and beaten while naked as police questioned her about her alleged treatment of a wounded leftist guerrilla. She said she had been arrested Nov. 1 at a friend's house while treating a sick nun.

Chile's ambassador to London, Rear Adm. Kaare Olsen, has denied that Dr. Cassidy was tortured. He appealed to the British government not to allow the incident to harm relations between the two countries.

Dublin Prisoners End Protest Fast

DUBLIN, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A 36-hour hunger strike by 90 Provisional Irish Republican Army prisoners at Portlaoise prison ended today with a firm refusal by the Irish government to meet the prisoners' demands for better conditions.

The demands included the removal of metal grills in the visiting room, permission to do craftwork and the return of chairs to cells.

A government spokesman said the facilities had been withdrawn because prisoners had abused them and would use every means to escape. Craft facilities were stopped in August 1974 when they were used to help 19 prisoners escape.

U.S. Shrugs Off Soviet-Turk Ties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—The State Department, commenting this week on a strengthening of relations between the Soviet Union and Turkey, said there was nothing in their joint statement that would contradict Turkey's security ties with the United States or with NATO.

Spokesman John Trattner noted that it focused on economic and cultural ties.

Issued at the end of a four-day visit by Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, the statement said the two countries would soon sign a political document on friendly relations and cooperation and that economic relations would be further developed.

President Voted By Comoro Units

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Ali Soilih, the Comoro justice and defense minister who led a successful coup d'état last August, was elected head of state today, Comoro officials said here.

A communiqué released by the Comoro High Commission here said Mr. Soilih was elected president by the National Council of the Revolution and the National Executive Council by an overwhelming majority in the capital of Moroni.

He succeeds Said Muhammed Jaffar, whose mandate was due to expire tomorrow, the communiqué added. Mr. Soilih led a coup on Aug. 3 in the Indian Ocean archipelago, one month after former President Ahmed Abdallah declared unilateral independence from France.

E.-G. Cuisenaire, Belgian Educator, Dies at Age of 84

THUIN, Belgium, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Emile-Georges Cuisenaire, 84, an educator, died at his home here yesterday. In the 1940s he developed a widely used method of teaching youngsters to count, using rods of different lengths and colors to represent the numbers from 1 to 10.

Louis Gelinas

MONTREAL, Jan. 2 (AP).—Louis Gelinas, 73, a senator from 1963 until he resigned last month because of ill health, who was a director of about 15 major corporations, died yesterday.

Pierre Daura

ROCKBRIDGE BATHS, Va., Jan. 2 (AP).—Pierre Daura, 79, a Spanish-born painter who became a U.S. citizen, died here yesterday. He fought with the republicans in the Spanish Civil War and went into exile after the war's end in 1939. Here in Virginia, he taught art at Lynchburg College and Randolph-Macon Women's College.

Gwyndolyn Steinbeck

BOULDER, Colo., Jan. 2 (AP).—Gwyndolyn Steinbeck, 58, the second of three wives of the late Nobel Prize-winning author John Steinbeck, died here Tuesday. Before she married Steinbeck in 1943, she had a career as a singer and composer. They were divorced in 1948.

2 Slightly Hurt In DC-10 Mishap

ISTANBUL, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A DC-10 with a U.S. crew taking Turkish Moslems home from a pilgrimage to Mecca, careened off a runway during an emergency landing today, ripping off the left engine and fragmenting the wing. Two of the 373 persons aboard suffered light injuries.

Eight of the DC-10's 12 crew members had been on an airliner that crashed in New York on Nov. 12. The airliner had been transporting crews to fly pilgrims to Mecca. No one was killed.

The Overseas National Airways DC-10, chartered by Saudi Arabian Airlines, was flying today from Jiddah to Ankara, but was diverted to Istanbul because of fog.

European Economic Ills Force French Rocket Base to Close

By Leonard Greenwood

KOUROU, French Guiana, Jan. 2.—Operations at France's $500-million rocket base here—the pride of President de Gaulle's independent space research program, and main launch site for a European joint space effort—have halted, the victim of Europe's economic difficulties.

Jean-Pierre Morin, head of the operations division here, said that major operations have closed down after seven years of activity in which 275 rockets or balloons were launched. Many were under U.S. government or U.S. National Science Foundation programs.

The last three satellites were put into orbit last year. It is expected to be at least four years, Mr. Morin said, before space research gets under way again. The first launch will be that of a three-quarter-ton telecommunications satellite in a French-led program, he said.

Staff Reduced

The staff of the space center has been reduced almost by half, to 400.

Gone is the bustle that characterized Kourou six years ago when British, West German, Italian and French scientists and technicians crowded into the small town.

The new town of Kourou, carved out of the bush two miles from a poverty-stricken fishing village of the same name, is almost deserted. At one time the newcomers strained its capacity of 10,000; today there are fewer than 3,500 persons here.

Dozens of the precast concrete luxury apartments, built to keep the wives and families of highly paid specialists comfortable thousands of miles from home, are empty. Shopkeepers who moved out from France with hopes of prosperity complain about lack of profit.

France chose French Guiana as the base for its National Center for Space Studies in 1964. The former French rocket range was in the southern Sahara. When Algeria became independent, the French had to move. The military built a new rocket base near Bordeaux, for launches over the Atlantic, but this was not suitable for space research because launchings for this purpose must be made toward the east.

Joint Operation

By July, 1966, several European countries had formed the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO), which also decided to use Kourou. Kourou had several advantages.

It has steady winds in the right direction and it is close to the equator, a location that gives space rockets additional impetus. When the first launching failed in 1971, ELDO was abandoned.

Altogether, France and its European partners spent $500 million on the space site, support facilities and on the programs based on Kourou. Roughly $70 million of this was spent on the new town, roads and airport improvements.

During the next few years, France will continue to spend about $20 million a year here. The buildup of staff will begin again early in 1977, reaching about 700 in 1979. From now until July, 1979, the only launchings scheduled are those of light rockets for equipment checks.

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10 Iran Leftists Will Be Executed

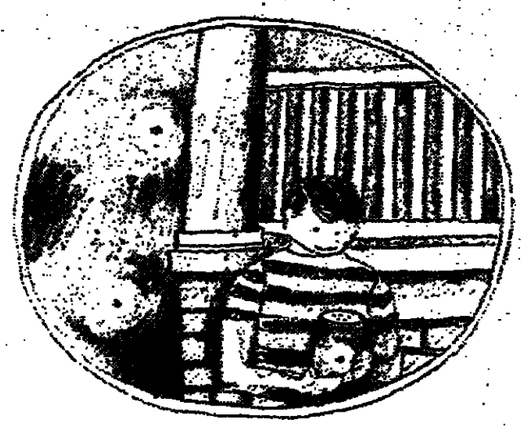
TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (AP).—An army tribunal has sentenced 10 Marxist guerrillas to death by firing squad for the killing of three U.S. colonels, an Iranian employee of the U.S. Consulate and four other Iranians.

An 11th defendant was sentenced to solitary confinement for 15 years.

The accused admitted participating in the killing May 21 of Air Force Col. Paul Shaffer jr. and Lt. Col. Jack Turner, 45, while they were driving to work with the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group here. They also admitted the 1973 slaying of Lt. Col. Lewis Hopkins, financial controller of the U.S. military mission.

The defendants were also convicted of plotting against the regime, illegal possession of arms, armed robbery and sabotage.

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After a Second or Third Child

Punjab Planning Compulsory Sterilization

CHANDIGARH, India, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The government of Punjab State, accelerating its attack on the population explosion, is drawing up legislation to make sterilization compulsory after a family has had a certain number of children.

Officials here, calling the measure "revolutionary," said they thought it would be the first sterilization law in the world.

"It is a drastic solution to a drastic problem," said Balbir Singh, the health minister of this northern state. "India is growing every year by a number equal to the population of Australia. We simply must slow it down."

Mr. Singh said that the state legislation would be adopted early this year and that he hoped it could set a pattern for the rest of the underdeveloped world, much of which is on an economic treadmill because of rapid population growth.

For example, because the population of India is increasing by one million a month, last year's record grain harvest still adds up to less food per person than there was at the time of the last record harvest five years ago.

Opposition Expected

Mr. Singh acknowledged in an interview that the law might attract some opposition from "people who think they have a fundamental right to have as many children as they want."

"We ran into the same sort of objection with smallpox vaccinations. And eventually it was accepted that everyone had to be vaccinated, even if they didn't like it, for the common good."

Officials here said it had not yet been determined which parent would be required to have the operation or whether the stopping point for families would be after two or three children.

Mr. Singh said that he thought enforcement of the law would be "no great problem." Using its records of births and deaths, the state has already compiled what he called "eligible couple registers" listing all the couples in which the wife is between the ages of 15 and 45.

In the few weeks since the Punjab government began talking about the legislation, it has attracted relatively little public comment and certainly nothing like the storm of debate that so drastic a proposal would arouse in the West.

Rigid Censorship

One reason for the lack of comment, according to some Indians, may be related to the rigid censorship of the country's newspapers and magazines. The censorship is political, having nothing to do with such matters as sterilization. But some journalists say that it has encouraged a general reluctance to criticize government proposals.

Thus, the word of the Punjab plan is spreading across India slowly.

As it spreads, there have been some objections, like a letter in the Indian Express from A.K. Sharma, a reader who called compulsory sterilization "violative of human rights."

But in the Indian circles in which family planning is discussed, compulsory sterilization is not a new, or universally shocking, idea. Some officials at both federal level and states levels have privately advocated it as essential to solve the population problem.

Although the idea has not been publicly advanced at the federal level, it is known that some officials in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning are closely watching the Punjab move—and the public reaction to it.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who has shown an increasing concern about birth control in the last couple of years, said in a speech this week that the government would have to promote family planning with some "strong steps which may not be liked by all." She did not elaborate.

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LONDON THEATER

The Audience as a War Tribunal

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 2 (IHT).—There is no doubt that Barry Collins's "Judgement," as acted by Colin Blakely at the National Theatre, is a tour de force. The question is whether this two-and-a-half hour monologue, played without an intermission, is anything more.

Mr. Collins based his play on a true incident during World War II. Some Russian prisoners were abandoned, locked in a cellar, by their German captors. Two of them survived by killing and eating their companions. But the experience sent them mad. When they were rescued by the advancing Soviet Army, the two were first fed and then shot. Their execution, wrote George Steiner who mentions this cautionary tale in his "The Death of Tragedy," was to prevent the soldiers seeing "to what abjection *their former officers had* been reduced."

In "Judgement" the audience is forced into the role of a tribunal listening to the defense of Vukhov, an officer who has survived being locked in a cellar with seven companions for more than 60 days. One of his companions has also lived but has been judged mad.

The others were killed, their flesh eaten and their blood drunk. The men drew lots to decide the order of their death, although one killed himself after the first had been suffocated by the rest. Vukhov brings to the tribunal what he calls "a silent witness," the sharpened thigh bone of one of his companions.

Rationality

For Vukhov seems sane. His defense of his action is that, of course, *he did help kill* and eat the others and that it was a perfectly reasonable thing to do. He describes himself as "on *trial for my rationality.* And rightly so. Reasonably so."

So, although much of the play concentrates on retelling in vivid detail a grisly tale, Mr. Collins's wider theme is war itself. On one level, Vukhov's actions are perfectly logical, a reasonable solution to the problem of survival. His only desire is to be allowed to return to the war, which he describes as "normalcy." And if war is regarded as a normal situation, then Vukhov's behavior is no worse, if no better, than many other acts of war. But if Vukhov is guilty—or judged mad through surviving a horrific experience apparently untouched—then the war itself is a greater insanity.

These larger concerns lift the play out of the category of the macabre. Vukhov's arguments about his state of mind are subtle, often too subtle indeed for the bluff character he otherwise suggests.

The part is a great challenge to an actor. Mr. Blakely plays it well. There are a few occasions when he stumbles over his words—it is, at least, a prodigious feat of memory—and he does tend to smile ingratiatingly then, in the manner of an apologetic actor rather than a Russian officer pleading for his life. But, otherwise, Mr. Blakely holds the attention well, creating on an almost bare stage and with the simplest of means an ambiguous and interesting character.

But if he convinces, I am less persuaded that Mr. Collins's work is properly dramatic. That is, it would be as effective read as a short story rather than acted out. Although Vukhov's address is straight to the audience, there is little feeling that the theater is a place of judgement and it would be as effective as an appeal to a reader.

Mr. Collins is, nevertheless, an interesting new writer. Whether he is also a dramatist will have to wait for his next play. (He has been commissioned to write for both the National Theatre and the Royal Court.) Mr. Blakely's sweetly reasonable performance is certainly worth seeing, although the opportunities are limited: The play receives its last performance at the Old Vic tomorrow night.

* * *

The Phoenix Theatre is to introduce subscription theater in London for the first time later this month, with a season of three plays, each running for eight weeks. Playgoers who book for all three plays in advance will be able to pay less for their seats.

The season opens on Jan. 21 with the musical "I Do, I Do" starring Rock Hudson and Juliet Prowse. It will be followed by a Feydeau farce "13 Rue de l'Amour" starring Glynis Johns and Louis Jourdan. The season will end with Shakespeare's "Macbeth" with Charlton Heston in the title role.



COMING ATTRACTIONS—Rock Hudson, Glynis Johns and Charlton Heston star in the three plays planned by the Phoenix Theatre, London, for its first subscription series.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Pierre Boulez will conduct the Orchestre de Paris for the first time Jan. 5 at the Palais des Congrès, in a single concert, with Daniel Barenboim, the orchestra's director, as soloist in Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5, and with Stravinsky's complete "Firebird" score completing the program. At the orchestra's following pair of concerts, Jan. 8 and 10, Jacques Bondon's "*Concerto Solaire*" will have its first performances in a program that also includes Kodaly's "Hary Janos" suite and *Brahms's Violin Concerto*. Henryk Szeryng will be the soloist and Jean-Pierre Jacquillat the conductor.

* * *

The pianist Radu Lupu and the violinist Szymon Goldberg join in a cycle of concerts devoted to the last 16 piano-violin sonatas of Mozart, scheduled for Jan. 6, 13, 20 and 27 in the small hall of the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam.

* * *

The West German Cultural Center in Paris has scheduled a series of events during January in connection with the centennial of the Bayreuth Festival, including an exhibition, "Wagner—Bayreuth 1876-1976," that will run from Jan. 9 to 30 at the center, 17 Avenue d'Iéna. Other events include a meeting with Pierre Boulez, who will conduct this year's Bayreuth revival of the "Ring" cycle (Jan. 6); a film and discussion on the late Wieland Wagner, *grandson of the* composer and a leading stage director of his works (Jan. 13), and other programs on the festival and the composer.

* * *

"California Gold," an exhibition of 40 drawings by 14 artists of the San Francisco Bay area (IHT, Oct. 4)—among them Robert Bechtle, Wayne Thiebaud, Sam Francis and Mark di Suvero—*will be shown at the American* Cultural Center in Paris (3 Rue du Dragon) from Jan. 8 to Feb. 12. During the same period, the center will also house a photomontage and video film on the work by Gordon Matta-Clark last fall (IHT, Oct. 20) on two buildings destined for destruction at 27-29 Rue Beaubourg, near the construction site of the new Centre Beaubourg in Paris.

* * *

After Béjart's version of "Faust," Gounod's will return to *the Théâtre de la Monnaie* in Brussels in a new staging by Raymond Gérôme with sets and costumes by Fiorella Mariani and Elio Boncompagni conducting. Jean Dupouy will sing the title role, with Vasso Papantoniou as Marguerite, Nicola Ghiuselev as Méphistophèles and Manuel Gonzales as Valentin. Eight performances are scheduled from Jan. 9 through 24.

* * *

The annual Salzburg Mozart Week opens Jan. 23 with another in its series of concert performances of the early operas—"Ascanio in Alba" (K. 111), with Edith Mathis, Arleen Auger, Judith Beckmann, Agnes Baltsa and Peter Schreier in a cast conducted by Leopold Hager with the Mozarteum Orchestra. Maurizio Pollini, with Horst Stein and the Vienna Philharmonic, and Peter Lang, with Gerhard Wimberger and the Mozarteum Orchestra, will be soloists in piano concertos, while the Soviet violinist Gidon Kremer will be soloist with Theodor Guschlbauer and the Vienna Philharmonic and give a sonata program with the pianist Jörg Demus, and the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields will appear under Neville Marriner, with Barry Tuckwell as horn soloist. The final program, on Feb. 1, includes a concert performance of "Bastien und Bastienne," with Mathis, Claes Haaken Ahnsjö and Walter Berry Hager conducting. A total of 10 programs are scheduled in the nine days of the festival.

* * *

The New America Music Ensemble's concert on Jan. 14 at the American Cultural Center, Paris (3 Rue du Dragon) includes the French premieres of Morton Feldman's "I Met Heine on the Rue Furstenberg," for soprano and chamber ensemble, and Joseph Schwantner's "Consortium II." Also on the program, which will be conducted by Stephen Robert Kleiman, are Donald Erb's "Ludus II," Peter Westergaard's "Variations for Six Players" and George Crumb's "Madrigals—Book I."

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"Hustle," an apparent tribute to the Raymond Chandler-Dashiell Hammett detective genre, stars Burt Reynolds, with Robert Aldrich directing. "running it as tough and hard" as they did in "The Longest Yard." If the film strains too much for effect, says A.H. Weiler, "it still emerges as a fairly realistic inspection of flawed men's efforts to cope with an obviously flawed urban society." A case-hardened detective lieutenant (Reynolds) tries to gloss over the apparent suicide (by narcotics) of a driven girl despite the prodding of his black partner (Paul Winfield) and the victim's anguished father (Ben Johnson). As a high-priced hooker, Catherine Deneuve seems to have a heart of gold in her grave "for the honest love of Burt Reynolds." And Eddie Albert is "persuasive" as the suave, bigshot lawyer. Aldrich's direction is "vigorous, briskly pictorial and practical."

"The Hindenburg," directed by Robert Wise, is yet another in the disaster movie genre. It is "priceless funny at the wrong moments," according to Vincent Canby. George C. Scott is a "good German, saying through a more clenched jaw not long after the takeoff, 'I have an uneasy sense of disaster.'" All the characters talk about "Hermann" (last name: Goering) and the film "makes completely implausible and perfectly plausible theory about the events that led up to May 6, 1937, when the German dirigible Hindenburg exploded and burned while landing at Lakehurst, N.J." Yet Canby wouldn't have missed it for the world. He likes disaster movies, "even bad ones." And he also likes dirigibles. The cast includes "just about everybody you didn't especially want to see in a movie right now, though Dana Andrews, Shelley Winters, George Kennedy and Helen Hayes are not in it."

Master Baker Reveals Secrets of French Pastry

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT).—Gaston Lenôtre, France's foremost baker, heads an empire of 360. Industrial in its organization, it continues to be artisan at the base with perishables supplied each day by the Normandy farm (now enlarged) where Lenôtre was born.

Lenôtre's original pastry shop in Pont Audemer was a rage with summer visitors in nearby Deauville. By 1957, the summer folk had persuaded the charming Norman to set up a winter shop in Paris for their parties. Since then he has expanded to six boutiques, a catering service which handles a daily average of parties for 1,000 persons all over France, and a central kitchen he calls his "laboratory" at Plaisir, 37 kilometers west of Paris.

Four years ago at Plaisir he founded a school predominantly for professional pastry chefs and candy makers. Lenôtre is an exemplary teacher who knows his subject so thoroughly he can give directions with clarity. For some time he has been thinking of sharing his techniques with nonprofessionals. This he does with straighforward precision in his new book, "Faites Votre Pâtisserie Comme Lenôtre" (Flammarion), addressed to anyone who speaks French and is willing to try his hand at *petits fours, millefeuilles*, Bavarians, Charlottes, *œufs à la neige*, Italian meringues and fondant icings.

The 200 recipes chosen from the Lenôtre repertory are all feasible for the home kitchen. They have been tested first by a chef and then by Lenôtre's daughter Sylvie who worked each one out several times in her own kitchen, marking any and all pitfalls for the housewife.

Everything is noted: ingredients, time of preparation, utensils, length of time a dessert safely can be kept, corresponding temperatures between thermometers and oven thermostats, freezing for future use. Lest experience be unequal to enthusiasm, the reader is helped by photographs showing a dessert in both its finished and semi-finished states.

Using the professional's approach of maximum return for time and effort, Lenôtre advises his housewives to double the dough of a *baba*. The second portion will make 10 little *savarins* to be conserved in the freezer for another day. Sweet *pâte sablée*, he counsels, has a freezer life of two months and can be adapted to both cookies and pie crusts. Puff paste remnants from a tart have a second chance as the base of tartlets called *miriitons*.

Each recipe is rated according to difficulty by one, two or three toques. Lenôtre claims excellent results with home model, thermostatically controlled electric ovens provided the baking is not done on more than one shelf at a time. He prefers siliconized paper to a buttered plaque for more even cooking, chooses metallic circles over tart pans because the dough cooks better when it is directly on the plaque of the oven, and dismisses the syringe type of cake decorator as totally inefficient.

One-toque, child's play recipes include lady fingers, cream puffs, soufflés, *bavarois*, 5 o'clock tea cake, Linzer torte, *clafoutis, tarte normande*, eclairs, most *petits fours*, and crêpes Suzette. Three-toque skill is required for *millefeuilles*, Christmas *bûche au café*, Twelfth Night *galette des rois aux amandes*, *Pithiviers* and *gâteau St. Honoré*. Flaky puff paste used in much of French pastry is three-toque hard, as well.

If you are willing to take the trouble, the book will show you how to make *brioche, croissants, petits pains au chocolat, soufflé au Grand Marnier* . . . recipes which often conjure up a nostalgia for France. Lenôtre's directions capture the taste. *Paris-Brest* and *puits d'amour* are showy and only semi-difficult. Beautifully simple, however, is a *tarte paysanne* of apples and raisins without any pie crust.

TARTE PAYSANNE

Preparation: 15 minutes.
Cooking time: 20 minutes.
Serves: 8.

Ingredients:

40 grams granulated sugar;
1 egg;
30 grams flour;
1/2 deciliter heavy cream (crème fraiche);
240 grams sour cooking apples;
20 grams Corinth raisins;
75 grams butter;
20 grams butter to grease mold.

Utensils:

Round mold, 20 centimeters in diameter;
Whisk;
1 1/2-liter mixing bowl;
Spatula.

Preparation:

Heat oven to 200 degrees centigrade (6 on thermostat).

In bowl, whisk sugar and egg until foamy. Incorporate flour and cream.

Peel apples and slice thinly. Combine with raisins. Add to above mixture and stir well. Set aside 100 grams of mixture.

Pour remaining mixture into well-buttered mold and set in 200 degrees centigrade oven for 15 minutes.

Meanwhile, melt 75 grams butter and pour into the mixture which has been set aside. Remove *mold from oven and spread the* uncooked mixture on top. Return the mold immediately to the oven for five additional minutes of cooking. (The tart will be juicier than if cooked in a single time.)

Serve lukewarm and, if desired, accompanied by a bowl of *crème fraiche*.

Met, Musicians Reach Accord

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Opera reached agreement with its orchestra on a new two-year contract Wednesday night, averting a strike that had been scheduled to begin at midnight.

Members of the orchestra, many of them in evening clothes, voted 72 to 5 to accept the contract a half an hour before the gala performance of "Tosca" was to begin.

Under the agreement, which will last until July 31, 1977, the Met guarantees 44 weeks of employment in each of the two contract years.

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From the Men's Lounge To the Museum of Modern Art

By Emily Genauer

NEW YORK—A mural by Stuart Davis has come out of the men's lounge of Radio City Music Hall where it's been since the building opened 43 years ago. It has been restored and rehung at the Museum of Modern Art.

I couldn't be more pleased. Not only because it is a first-class Stuart Davis and I'm delighted to be able to see it again but also because it's one more for my side.

For years now, I have been intensely irritated by reading young critics and older art historians (who ought to know better) describing the 1930s as a period when American art was either the often boring scene painting of Thomas Benton, John Steuart Curry, Grant Wood and company or the grim social realism of the Depression.

Nonsense. It was a time of enormous diversity. The American scene painters and social realists were active, of course, and some of them brilliantly, including Hopper, Burchfield, Shahn, Kopman, Marsh, the Soyers. But along with them were scores of widely admired painters whose own roots lay in Cézanne and the School of Paris and who were working with the new forms to project their own response to the essence and spirit of America.

Then (it's never hard for me) I found something else to get angry about. A dozen or more years ago everybody got excited about the latest "new" development, big business's discovery of art. Ridiculous—the affinity between art and commerce can be splendid, I wrote, but stop patting yourselves on the back, you corporate "benefactors." Business in the United States has been at this for well over a hundred years, at least since the 1850s when a railroad commissioned George Inness to get on a train and paint the landscape along its route through the Delaware Valley.

So now, with the 1932 Stuart Davis resurrected, maybe I won't have to keep setting the record straight. Rockefeller Center was a commercial project. In fact, its officials, commissioning art to decorate the buildings, said they were hoping for "the most extensive and varied collection of modern American art ever planned for a commercial building." The designer of the Music Hall, Donald Deskey, stressed that recognition would be given to "progressive" artists. Besides Stuart Davis, he called on Archipenko, Yasua Kuniyoshi, Max Weber, Reuben Nakian and many others. Elsewhere at Rockefeller Center I remember a Noguchi sculptured relief, which must surely still be visible on the exterior wall of what was once the Associated Press Building.

And then Deskey said—it was 43 years ago—"We have long-since overcome the mid-Victorian notion that women can never be artists of merit, and the International Music Hall will present the work of a number of women whose standing in their special field is of the highest." The list began with Georgia O'Keeffe and included, among others, Gwen Lux and Ruth Reeves, forgotten now, perhaps, but in their day considered bold innovators.

So, everybody who thinks the good fight started with his arrival on the scene—the fight for new art, for commerce aligning itself with art, for recognition of women artists—cool it, please. The fight must continue: it will never be permanently won. But there has to be a better weapon than noisy self-congratulation. Accuracy, for example.

* * *

Now, for a collaborative project between the arts and business that is really new—and the most imaginative, joyous and altogether marvelous I can remember—I give you "Ruckus Manhattan," a temporary structure on the ground-floor at 88 Pine Street, New York. It's worth a detour from anywhere, even for people who don't care especially for art.

Red Grooms conceived it and there has never been another talent quite like Red Grooms. He is the artist who, maybe a half-dozen years ago, created a structure in the Chicago Art Institute that represented nothing less than the city of Chicago, with Mrs. O'Leary's cow, Al Capone (hand in gun pocket), the Lincoln-Douglas debates (jaws of both men flapping) and everything else anybody has ever associated with Chicago history.

With his wife Mimi Gross Grooms and a 21-member crew of artists and apprentices—the Ruckus Construction Company—Grooms has tackled downtown New York, including an approach via a rocking Staten Island ferry (everything is big enough for viewers to enter), two 30-foot tipping World Trade Centers that can be climbed to reach the clouds fastened to the tops and a painted horizon that includes Mexico; Trinity Church with gravestones in its yard and a crypt full of bones; a Woolworth building embraced by a dragon with panting mouth and scales made of nickels and dimes; the Stock Exchange including frantic traders and the collapsing West Side highway.

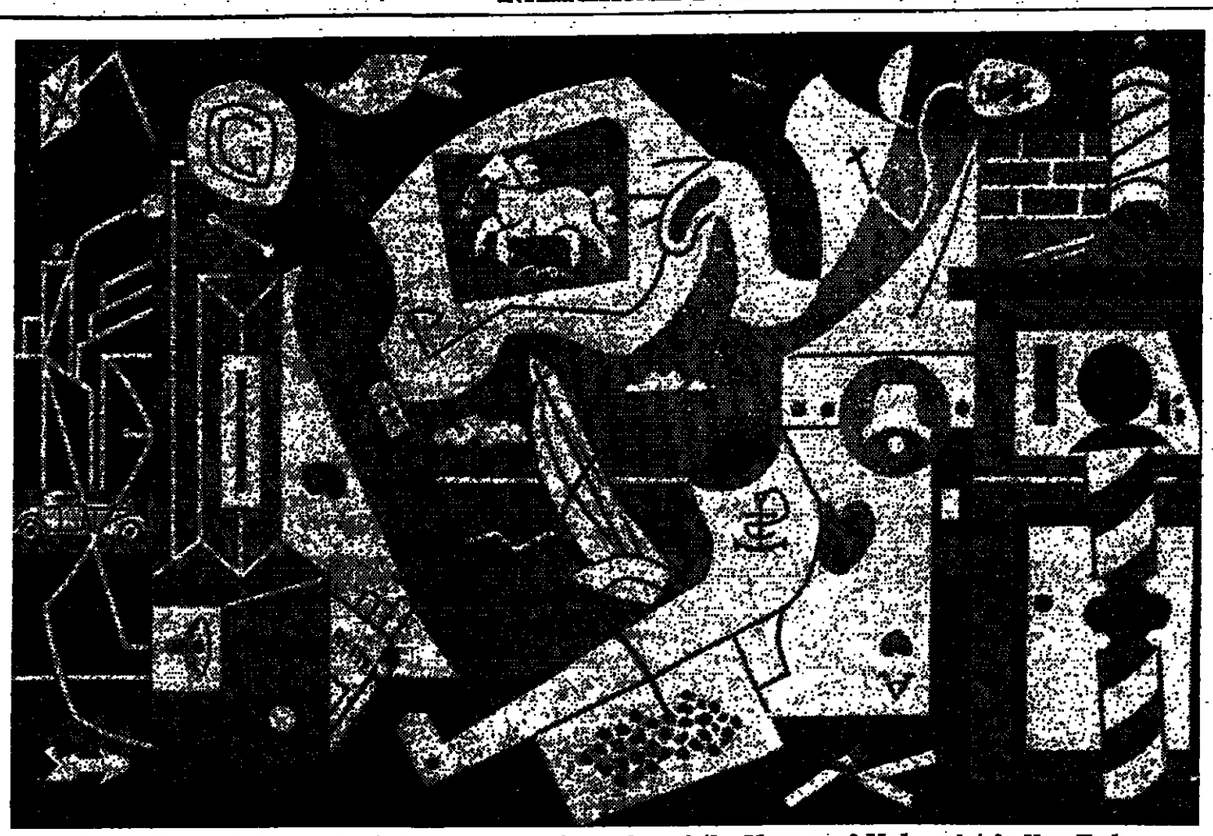
Does it sound like the floats in the Macy Thanksgiving Day parade? I was afraid it might. Instead, it is a conception of such wit, such boundless imagination, such sharp perception and pointed satire and such love as to leave the viewer speechless.

I was so moved by this 6,400-foot, three-dimensional pop art paean that it took a little time to clear the critical eye, to note (and one must step back a way to see this) how well Grooms has organized his fantastically complex structure, bringing to it a sense of architecture exceeding that of some of the architects responsible for the buildings he so affectionately spoofs.

One laughs—and only later sees with what subtlety (Braque didn't do better) he does individual passages and textures, like the sweat-patterned back of a construction worker's coat, or the stone garden path in Trinity churchyard. One is enchanted with a full-size newsstand—and only later thinks of the subtle irony that saw it as looming bigger than the Chase Manhattan Bank Building and its huge Dubuffet sculpture.

This is Red Grooms's New York, the sensitive conception of a man who must be put down as one of our time's most gifted. It will be on view through Jan. 20. Where it goes from here is uncertain. I hope to the Metropolitan Museum, permanently.

(Oh yes, the big business backers in this delicious satire of what they're about include Orient Overseas Associates, the American Stock Exchange, Polychrome Lithography, New York Stock Exchange, Unarco Industries and Marlborough Galleries. Grants by the New York State Council on the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts also helped make it possible.)



Stuart Davis's 1932 mural which has been put on view at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

THE ART MARKET

Prices Stabilize Realistically

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Although it got off to an uncertain start, the quarter season which has just ended at Christie's and Sotheby's gathered enough steam with major sales in November and early December to make some professionals foresee a new dawn of prosperity.

But the quarterly figures released by both houses show that, while prosperity may lie ahead, it hasn't come to London salesrooms yet.

Sotheby's netted £33 million from Sept. 1 through Dec. 22, 1975, in sales held in London and elsewhere. The house specifies that this means "up 14 per cent" over the comparable period last year. But with worldwide inflation—and with a British inflationary rate in 1975 of 25.2 per cent—this means, at best, that the increase is 3 to 4 per cent.

Christie's total is, comparatively speaking, more satisfactory. World sales were up from £12,797,000 to £15,898,000. In Christie's case roughly two-thirds of the auctions took place in London (as opposed to Sotheby's 46.9 per cent). So Christie's "up 24 per cent" should probably read "up 4 to 5 per cent."

Good News

But this sort of stabilization on a high level is good news indeed for the market. No comparable public reports are available from French auctioneers. But privately, the professionals say that during the past quarter they have been doing better in a similar, modest way.

A major concern for British professionals has been maintaining London as the auction capital of the world. The quarterly figures aren't much help here. On the face of it, they might seem to suggest a very limited decline. Sotheby's turnover in London has dropped from £15.2 million to £14.5 million. But, during the same period, the firm's sales jumped from £12.6 million to £16.3 million in the United States and from £1.4 million to £2.2 million in the Netherlands. Obviously the small drop in the London figures could be the result of Sotheby's decision to shunt goods to foreign markets. Other things being equal, it seems unlikely to me that in the second quarter (ending March 31) there will be a further decline in net sales in London.

However the push to sell abroad may have a lasting effect. Sotheby's made a special effort in France and the Netherlands. A sale in Monaco on Nov. 29, the second held there by Sotheby's, was a great success. The 155 lots included important 18th-century gold snuff boxes and "objects of vertu," from three major collections—the estate of Mrs. Charles E. Dunlap, the late Baron Maximilien de Goldschmidt-Rothschild and the Baronne de Becker.

Sotheby's had sold the bulk of the Dunlap estate through its New York branch, Sotheby Parke-Bernet (for over $900,000). But when it came to the snuff boxes, the firm decided that they should be auctioned in Monte Carlo, where they brought £240,000. This move emphasizes the importance attached by Sotheby's to its new Monegasque operation.

In the Netherlands, Sotheby Mak van Waay B-V in Amsterdam has steadily improved its position and is gradually turning into a stronghold from where the firm can auction the kind of Dutch and Flemish paintings whose best market is in the Low Countries.

Silver Capital

Christie's policy is similar. The firm had a tremendous success in Geneva with a silver sale (IHT, Nov. 15)—making the most money ever at a sale of French silver, 4.6 million Swiss francs. This confirmed Geneva as *the* center for superlative silver.

These Continental operations by the two major English houses were a warning to French auctioneers. The competition is bound to get tougher.

In its report Sotheby's said that the proportion of impressionist and modern paintings sent for sale in London from the Continent and America has been increasing. Foreign consignments accounted for "over 90 per cent of the important impressionist and modern sales in December" against less than 70 per cent in their top sale of December, 1974. Christie's doesn't go into this in its report but it was quite obvious throughout the quarter that the foreign contribution was weighing heavily.

British auctioneers were apparently right in contending that the new 10-per-cent premium being charged to bidders would not affect buying. The long-cherished hope in French auction circles was that the fee would encourage Continentals to turn toward Paris. They were, apparently, wrong.

Foreign buying in London has increased over last year. Christie's chairman, John Floyd, emphasizes the point. No details or figures are available—Continental buyers cling to their anonymity the better to fool the tax collector. Mr. Floyd accounts for this, in part, by the weakness of the pound. However, he points out that the British fine art trade and private collectors from Britain have been more active too "because vendors have been more realistic about reserve prices than a year ago." This means that vendors are acknowledging that a 25 to 30-per-cent depreciation—in real money—in most categories has taken place. The self-generating inflationary process on the art market has been stopped and a healthy stabilization at plausible price levels achieved. There are few sectors of the economy where a similar phenomenon can be observed.

The New Shows at the Paris Art Galleries

Leonor Fini, Galerie Altmann Carpentier, 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Jan. 31.

This exhibition is organized on the occasion of the publication of a book devoted to the artist, and therefore includes photos of Leonor Fini who happily sees herself as a reincarnation of the sphinx. She is a highly competent painter who acts out her phantasms in oil on canvas, and her work has a high definition finish about it that goes quite well with the slightly domineering dream-world she projects, and its generally erotic dream content.

* * *

Hans Bellmer, Galerie François Petit, 122 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 8, to Feb. 26.

Speaking of erotic dream content, Bellmer is, of course, the nec plus ultra. A first-rate graphist and an absolute fountain of nightmare metamorphoses and fetichistic obsessions, Hans Bellmer, who died in February this year at the age of 73, produced a body work that is a monument of sexual and bodily distress—perverse little girls, high-heeled boots, implausible anatomies with propitious orifices, pink inverted pyramids of breasts (a sculpture, that), these are some of his recurrent themes. He drew with a flawless line that endows this strange universe with the grace of a clean, beautifully whorled human bone.

* * *

Animaux d'Asie, Galerie Ciancimino, 61 Rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

This gallery devoted to Asian art is showing paintings and sculptures of the 16th to the 19th century representing a wide variety of animals. Monkeys, fish, elephants, lions, herons, horses... some 60 works in all are on display, from Japan, China, Southeast Asia, Bali, India . . . stylized, realistic, baroque and whimsical.

* * *

Jean-Paul Chambas, Frédéric Pardo, Galerie de Seine, 18 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Jan. 17.

This is the first Paris exhibition for both artists. Chambas: verdant landscapes, the tameness of parks and fields, the brightness of light on an empty plain. Yet there is something modern about his work, perhaps because of the acidity of his greens. He handles light in a way that bears watching. Pardo: a symbolist, to state it in a single word. He shares the symbolists' taste for allegory and the rhetorical pose. But he does it, as that tiresome French phrase has it "au second degré"—at a degree once removed. tongue in cheek, up to a point. His color is, one suspects voluntarily, pretty awful—gaudy and impertinent, and he appears to commune in the fashionable mystique of camp.

* * *

Fred Deux, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

Fifty recent drawings by Fred Deux. Deux is one of those draftsmen whose line is so fine that one has the impression that a sufficiently powerful magnifying glass would reveal yet other worlds. His style has gone through great changes over the past three years and the large drawings he is showing here deal with a more or less constant theme, the distress elicited in the organic by the rectilinear, and in the rectilinear by the organic. Unhappy, shapeless biological blobs are shown seeping and oozing out of three-dimensional grids like some low-rent buildings. All this is stated with great delicacy, however, as a rather remote horror.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Dali Lithographs on the Installment Plan

By John Vinocur

PARIS (AP).—Somewhere out there in the housing projects of La Bourboule or Vesoul, his nose deep in a hallway crosswind of stuffed cabbage and *pot-au-feu*, is a door-to-door salesman. His finger is on the bell and he is about to say, Chère Madame, "Dali-Investments" is here.

He is out among the people, all set to unpack his "home museum"—a slide projector and a sample case of lithographs. There is talk of monthly installments, low down payments, easy credit, money-back guarantees and the artistic heritage of one's children.

The man could be selling encyclopedias or waterless cookware, but, no, these are lithographs by Salvador Dali, signed, the brochure says, "by the hand of the master."

Earlier in the day, before France sits down to dinner, the salesman might have been inside a factory, pitching, wheedling, selling: "Dali has outdone himself. You've got to have the 'Conquest of the Cosmos'. It's the graphic summit of the most famous painter in the world. What an investment! Yeah, of course, it's in color."



Salvador Dali

A Trend

The situation illustrates a growing trend in the marketing of art, or what passes as art, in France. The approach is hard, direct. The newspaper Le Monde carries ads from "Dali-Investments" and so does Le Métallo, the house organ of the Communist-led metalworkers' union.

"If anybody's shocked, to hell with him," says Jean Lavigne, a printer who has branched out from the sale of calendars with kittens and robin redbreasts on them to Dali lithographs. "I'm No. 3 in the world in calendars and No. 1 in the world in Dali and I'd rather sell either in a housing project than in a palace on Avenue Foch."

Mr. Lavigne's job now is to find buyers for the 9,360 lithographs that he specially ordered on the themes of the "Conquest of the Cosmos" and "Gala Dinners." The enterprise, through associate groups, runs to 15 countries and results in telephone conversations like this one with a representative in Stockholm:

"The invitations to the showing must get to the right people. Copenhagen was a disaster. Full of junkies and hippies. They sat on the floor."

Mr. Lavigne's theory of art and its disbursement matches the style of his office, which has the blinking lights of a 1960s discothèque, a human hand—about 10 times as big as the average Frenchman—modeled in yellow plastic, and some decorative pieces of steel pipe that look like rejects from the Museum of Science and Technology.

Right Subject

"How did I get into this?" he said. "I went to get Dali. The toughest thing is to find a subject that fits his personality. If you go and give him a bundle, and ask him for it, he'll do a pussycat for you. But it won't be Dalesque, you know. I said 'The Conquest of the Cosmos' and he said OK because he told me he had nuclear physics spinning round in his head."

Mr. Lavigne does not say what nuclear fission cost him, but claims that he pays about 700 francs for lithographing each piece. They sell at prices ranging to ten times that amount. A metalworker felt he needed both the complete "Cosmos" and "Gala Dinner" sets and paid 63,450 francs for them.

Mr. Lavigne throws in free framing, a monthly payment plan (over two years) and a money-back option 60 to 90 days after a cash purchase.

When Mr. Lavigne is asked why the lithographs sell for so much more than it costs him to produce them, he says, "Procter and Gamble sell soap that costs them almost nothing and they up the price by 100 per cent. It's all in the packaging and the conditioning. No one calls that a scandal. It's the same thing."

Mr. Lavigne looks irritated when this subject comes up. He says peevishly that he has to fight "all kinds of idiots" in defending the idea that the lithographs are a good investment—his main selling point.

At Auction

One of the naysayers is a business publication called Le Revenu Français, which did an article on what it calls the "Lithographs Hustle." It said some Dali lithographs were bringing only a fifth of their selling price at auction. And it warned its readers "to watch out for over-valuing of lithographs by fashionable painters exploiting a lack of public information in order to find homes for pictures they are producing with industrial speed."

"I know a guy who paid $100,000 for a diamond at Cartier," Mr. Lavigne declared. "And when he had to hock it when he was in a cash bind, he only got a third. If you buy a work of art and then you run into an auction room the next day to sell it, you don't understand anything. It's a long-term thing. The idea is uniqueness and that takes a while."

He does not say how long, nor how much time it takes Dali to do the lithographs. These details don't seem to worry either man: Mr. Lavigne says that he and the artist are planning a new Dali-investment. The theme is the life of Louis XIV.

SHARPS & FLATS

Stride pianist Joe Turner, the Paris fixture, is going to New York this week for a series of club dates. Except for an appearance at the Newport Jazz Festival last year, it is his first engagement in the United States in 23 years.

* * *

LONDON—George Melly, John Chilton's Feetwarmers and the Ronnie Scott quartet are appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's through Jan. 10.

* * *

NICE—The Delta Rhythm Boys are headlining the revue at the new Casino Ruhl.

* * *

PARIS—Eddie Constantine will be at the Olympia on Jan. 5 at 9 p.m.

* * *

VIENNA—Vera Love is at the Rena Cabaret through the month of February.

* * *

Based on sales and number of weeks on the charts, "Love Will Keep Us Together" by Captain and Tennille was the year's top single in the United States. "Bye Bye Baby" by the Bay City Rollers held that distinction for Britain.

Elton John and Olivia Newton-John were America's best-selling record artists for 1975 while Mud and the Bay City Rollers were tops in Britain.

Best novelty number, and also No. 1 for nostalgia, was "Trail of the Lonesome Pine" by Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy. The song is from one of their 1937 films, and after six weeks is still among the top 10.

As for this week, the two top singles in the United States are, "I Write the Songs" by Barry Manilow and "Theme From Mahagony" by Diana Ross.

FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

Ancient Pagan Temple Discovered in Armenia

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Archaeologists in Armenia have unearthed the remains of a pagan temple built nearly 5,000 years ago and believed to be the earliest example of large-scale architecture ever found in the Soviet Union, a Soviet newspaper has reported.

The daily Selskaya Zhizn said that the remains of the temple were found during a dig on a hill in the Echmiadzin region of Armenia, west of the capital, Yerevan. The temple's age was established by experts at the state university of Armenia, the newspaper said.

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10⅝	7	AcmeCliv .50	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	AdmDg .04e	7	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
1⅛	1	AdmEx .77e		23	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9½	3½	Addressog	13	26	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
10	7	Advlnv .24e		3	7¾	7¼	7¼	
29⅜	17¼	AetnaLf 1.68	15	73	23½	22⅞	23	— ⅛
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	21	10	9⅞	9¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Allegn Inc	11	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
79¾	44⅜	AirPrd .28b	17	21	69⅜	68⅝	68⅝	
14	6⅞	AirbnFrt .60	14	13	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
23⅜	10½	Aircoinc 1	5	113	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
3⅜	1	AJ Industris	4	19	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
22	10⅛	Akzona 1.20		27	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ 1
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	7	13¾	13¼	13¼	
94⅞	78	AlaP pf9.44		250	89½	89½	89½	+ 1½
17⅜	9	Alaska Intrs	7	18	15⅝	14¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	10⅞	Albemyln .60	11	2	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅜	AlbertoC .36	16	7	5	4⅞	5	
24⅜	12¼	Albertsn .72	10	2	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
29⅜	18⅝	AlcanAlu .80	10	268	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	
16	7½	AlcoStd .68	5	25	14⅝	14½	14½	
29	15¾	AlconLb .24	20	23	21⅜	21⅛	21½	
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .36e	7	14	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
31⅛	6⅝	AllegCp .50e	17	16	7⅝	7½	7½	
25⅞	20⅜	AlldLud 1.80	6	6	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
18⅞	12⅞	AlldPw 1.60	8	48	18½	18⅜	18½	
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	9	25	33⅝	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
1.5⅝	8⅝	AlleMint .60	6	25	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	AlldProd .60	18	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	35½	AllisCh 1.80	8	27	45¾	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	6⅝	AllisChal .40	6	23	12¾	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	AlirtAut .56	7	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	15	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
50¼	27½	Alcoa 1.35	7	33	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
45⅝	34	AmalSug .36	10	6	36¼	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
54⅜	28¾	Amax 1.75	10	41	47⅞	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
335½	77	Amax pf5.25		145	115	115	115	+ 2½
15	6	AMBAC .68	5	30	12¼	11¾	11⅞	
5⅜	3	Amcord .30	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
23¾	14½	A Hess .50b	4	26	17	16⅝	16⅝	
57¼	41½	A Hes pf3.50		10	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
22	7⅜	AJurFin .48	9	17	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		150	9	8¾	8⅝	
14¾	3¾	A Baker .80	9	3	12¼	12	12	
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	20	38⅜	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
27¾	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	11	40	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
34½	28	AmCan 2.60	7	40	31½	30⅞	31¼	
23¼	18¾	A Can pfl.75		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
3¾	1⅝	AmCnt Mtg		6	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
30¼	13½	A Chain 1.20		8	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	
36⅝	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	71	25⅛	24½	24⅝	
13	6¼	Am Distlll		7	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
29½	16¼	ADistTel .56	11	31	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
21½	14¾	AmEHPw 2	7	323	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	3¾	AFamily .28	7	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
4	2	AmFin Sys		16	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅜	3⅛	AmFinSy pf		z100	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	20⅜	AGIBd 1.96e		25	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		23	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
15⅞	9	A Gnins .60	7	21	13¾	13½	13¾	
22⅜	17⅞	A Gln pfl.80		11	22¾	22	22	+ ⅛
16½	8¾	AmHoist .70	4	3	10	9⅞	10	
42¼	27½	A Home .72	22	350	33¾	32⅜	33⅛	+ ⅛
997⅛	1.28	A Home pf 2		1	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ 3¼
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .24	22	121	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Am Invest		3	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	30	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7½	1¾	A Medicorp	4	97	5¾	5½	5⅝	
7¼	3⅜	Am Motors		3	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
32¾	29¾	ANatG 2.50b	7	5	34⅜	33¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	AmSeat .10b	11	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	5⅜	A Ship 1.07t	11	7	17	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
37	21½	AmStand 1		43	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
55	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		1	54¾	54¾	54¾	
6⅜	6	AmSterll .30	18	88	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	5	27	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅛
52	44¼	AmT&T 3.40	10	420	51⅛	50⅝	51	— ⅛
56⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		40	55⅜	55	55	— ⅛
46½	40½	ATT pfB3.74		645	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+ ⅛
44	39¼	ATT pfA3.64	5	6	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
16⅜	8¼	AWatWk .44	5	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	AW prf 1.25	4	298	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7	2⅜	AmesD .40e	4	5	5¾	5¼	5½	
21¾	16⅜	Ametek 1	8	18	19⅜	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
22	9⅜	AMF In 1.24	11	71	19½	19¼	19½	
22	13¾	Amfac Inc	4	31	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
46⅞	23¼	AMP Inc .37	31	98	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
14¾	4¾	Ampco .40a	4	38	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Ampex Corp	15	41	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	19¾	Amrep Corp		11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
33⅛	25	Amstar 2.40	4	7	36⅜	36½	36½	— ⅛
8¾	7½	Amstr pf.68		1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
78½	35¼	Amsted 3.68	4	7	57⅜	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅛	Amtel .32	5	12	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
26⅜	13½	Anacond .60		55	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
26½	14	AnchrH 1.20	8	198	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	
39⅞	28⅜	AndrJ 1.20	7	16	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Angelica .72	9	13	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	4¼	Anixter .96	4	7	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
22⅛	8⅜	AnsulCo .52t	4	7	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15	9⅛	Apache .50	7	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
23¼	9½	ApcoOil .40t		6	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Apeco Corp		6	2¼	2	2	
10⅞	7⅛	APL Corp 1	5	53	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	9	APL pfC1.65		3	18¼	18¼	18¼	
		Applid Mag			11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
56⅜	38	ARA Sv 1.96	15	15	49½	47¾	48	
21⅝	6⅜	ArcefaN .44	6	38	10	10	10	
27¾	22	ArchDan M	17	38	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Arctic Emr		3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅛	1¾	Arister		3	2	2	2	
16¾	11⅜	ArizPSv 1.36	6	95	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅜	ArkBest .36r		5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
22⅜	9	ArkLGs 1.70	7	36	22	21⅝	22	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7	3¾	Armada Cp	9	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.65a		42	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅛
53	43¼	Armr pf4.75		2	49	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
28	17⅛	ArmstCk .80	24	84	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10½	ArmRu .28e	7	17	16¼	15	16¼	+ ⅛
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Arvin .12r	22	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	
47¾	26	ASA Ltd .80		67	36⅝	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	12	Asarco .40	10	146	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	54	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
37	16½	AsdDrG 1.40	18	21	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	10¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
10¼	5¼	Athlone .48	3	3	8¾	8¼	8⅝	
5⅜	1¼	AticoM .15e		6	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19½	12⅜	ATICyEl 1.54	8	21	16½	16⅛	17½	+ ⅛
898	75½	AtlRich 2.50	76	416	91⅝	90⅜	91⅜	+ 1½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.88		12	61	60¾	61	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅛	Atlas Corp	44	77	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	2⅝	ATO Inc .24	5	87	7¾	7½	7⅝	
45	27⅛	AuffData .48	26	93	54¾	54	54¼	+ ⅛
6	1⅜	Autmind .20	5	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	2⅜	Avco Corp		42	4¾	4½	4⅝	
26½	9¾	AvcoCp pf		1	27	27	27	— ⅛
38¾	19	AveryPd .39	34	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
9⅞	5¼	Avis Inc	8	55	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	4⅜	Avnetinc .50	5	500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	27⅝	AvonPd 1.60	16	678	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛

B

27⅜	13½	BabckW .80	4	6	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	Bache .30e	4	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
11⅜	4⅛	Bakerin .24	7	78	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
59¾	32	BakerOil .42	15	98	50¾	49	50	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅜	BaldDH .60	5	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
20¼	11⅜	Ball Co .70	7	5	18⅜	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
15⅝	8¼	BallyMf .02e	10	37	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
23	15½	BalGE 1.96	8	122	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
54	45¾	Balt pfB4.50		230	50½	50½	50½	
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	8	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
41¼	24½	Bandag Inc	19	4	27	27	27	+ ⅛
6	2⅜	Bangr Pumt	2	2	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
22	9	Bangr pf 2		2	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
11⅝	6½	BangP pf1.25		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34	24⅜	BkoNY 2.20	5	6	29¼	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
13¾	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	144	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
42	23⅜	BankTr 3	4	58	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
26⅝	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		19	25⅞	25⅜	25¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	19¼	BarbOfl 1.60		12	27¾	26½	27⅛	+ 1½
18⅝	10⅜	BardCR .22	18	17	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅝	BasicInc .60	5	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
21¾	14½	BaskNet .80	3	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
39½	21⅜	Bassch .60	15	81	32½	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
51¾	31½	BastLab .21	20	81	40¾	39¾	40	+ ⅛
18⅝	14½	BaySIG 1.88	7	12	16½	16⅜	17⅜	
24⅜	14¾	Bearing .40	6	1	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	14¾	BeatFds .76	13	554	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅛
48¾	17⅜	Beckmn .50	17	14	46⅜	45¾	46	+ ⅛
40	28	BectDck .50	20	12	32⅝	32¼	32½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅜	Beecha .75b	6	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
31	12	Beker .28	3	122	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
22	11¼	BeicoP .60e	3	18	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅜	Beiden 1.20	9	2	15¾	15⅜	15—	
22	10⅝	Bell How .84	8	17	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
18	12¾	BemisCo 1b	8	17	14	13⅝	14	
48	28	Bemdix 2		8	44	44	44	
67⅛	36	Bemdix pf 3		2	66	66	66	
21¾	14⅛	BenfCp 1.25	6	29	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		1	46½	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	1¾	BenfGld Mtg		12	2½	2	2	
3⅜	1⅜	Benguet .B	6	109	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	2¼	Berkey Pho		41	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
18	2⅜	Best Prod	17	133	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	24⅛	BethSt 2a	7	57	32¼	32	32¼	+ ⅛
63⅛	35⅝	BigThr .52b	18	13	38¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
36⅜	20⅜	BlackDr .40	28	223	23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	8	13	5¾	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	5	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
17½	10⅜	BlockHR .80	10	22	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
39½	12⅛	BlueBell .80	9	22	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	
4	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80a	7	93	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	10⅛	BoiseCas .65	10	296	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
22	15⅜	BkMont 1.60	7	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28½	20½	Borden 1.20	9	31	26½	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
21⅜	13⅞	BorWar 1.35	11	45	20½	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅛	Bormans	5	1	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24¾	15½	BmsEd 2.44	9	41	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
90	70	BosE pfB.88		z100	82	82	82	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅝	BosE pfC 1.7		2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
9⅛	5	Braniff .20e	8	361	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
19½	13¾	BraumCF .50	6	12	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
50¾	36½	Briggs& 1.60	16	1	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
73¾	45⅛	BrisMy 1.80	16	39	69	68⅜	69	
47	33	BristM pf 2		3	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅛	BritPet .39e	18	107	12¼	11¾	12	+ ⅛
27	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	8	13	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	18	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
1.1⅜	8½	Brown Co	3	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
21⅞	13⅜	BwnGs 1.20	10	3	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	BwnShrp .20	9	5	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	6	BrwnFer .20	20	25	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	Brunswk .48	10	87	11½	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
16	9⅛	BrushW .40	7	5	11	11	11	+ ⅛
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		28	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
19⅜	18½	BucyEr n.56	12	25	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅛	BuddCo .48	10	62	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
5⅜	4½	BudCo pf.60		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
27¼	12	BuffFo 1.20a	6	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Bulevaw .20		16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	18½	BunkHill 1.86		23	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
8	3¼	Bunk Jamo		40	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
1.5⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pfl.50		8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	19	21	27¼	27¼	27½	— ⅛
42⅞	28⅝	Burl North	12	254	34½	31⅞	33¾	+ 1⅜
7⅝	6⅜	BurlNo pf.55		2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
110⅝	61½	Burrghs .60	22	139	84⅜	83½	84	+ ⅛

C

8½	1½	CabCab For		68	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
22⅝	15¾	Cabot Cp .92		19	19⅞	19	19	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅞	Cadence Ind	2	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
6¼	2⅜	Caesars Wrld	4	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	Cal Finanl	100	9	3	3	3	
16⅜	13⅜	CalP Ut 1.52	8	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	12	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	Camro Brn		28	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
34⅜	17½	CampRL .60	12	26	20¾	19½	20	+ ⅛
36	27¼	CamSp 1.36	12	20	33¾	33⅜	33½	— ⅛

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
54½	32	CanSouRy 3	6	z60	41	41	41	+ 1
17⅛	12½	CdnPac .86e	6	33	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
43½	22	CapCits .20	14	11	42½	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	19	CapHold .48	12	119	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
3¾	⅝	Capit Mtg		91	1¼	⅞	1	+5-16
3¼	2	Carling OKe		3	2½	2½	2½	
1.4⅜	9⅝	Carlisle .88	8	5	11	10¾	11	
66	53¼	CarolCAOh .5		z140	54	53¼	53½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	CaroFrg .20		4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
20¼	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	84	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	24½	CarP pf2.67		2	27	27	27	
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	21	40	11½	11¼	11⅜	
26⅞	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	14	11	24⅜	24½	24½	— ½
10½	6¼	CartWall .40	9	21	7	6⅞	7	
9¼	6½	CascNGs .92	14	34	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
17½	13¾	CastlCk .80b	6	17	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
75⅝	48	CaterpTra 2	11	111	71	69¾	71	+ 1¼
54	28⅞	CBS 1.66	11	65	47	46¾	46⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	⅝	CCI Corp		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18½	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	3	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
47½	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	23	28	44⅛	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ½
11½	5	Cemtec .12	26	41	8	7⅞	8	
18⅜	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	18	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	CenIllL 1.68	9	23	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z100	28	28	28	— ⅛
26½	25	CnILt pf2.62		z40	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
13¾	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	42	13¾	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅛
20¼	14½	CenLaE 1.28	7	24	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	CenMP pf3.50	9	51	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
18½	13¾	CenSeW 1.16	10	159	7⅝	7¼	17½	+ ⅛
22⅛	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	20	19½	19¼	19½	
25	6½	CenDat .10g	12	16	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
17½	11¾	Cerro 1.20		11	17⅞	7	17⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	6¾	Cert-teed .60	20	21	15	15	15⅛	— ⅛
22½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1		10	15	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅜	10¼	Champint 1	10	19	18½	18	18⅛	
19¼	12⅞	Chmi pfl.20		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
14	9	ChamSe .64	8	178	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
4⅛	3½	CharCo .64e	4	23	4¼	4	4	
27½	20⅜	ChartPw 2	7	22	22½	21⅝	22	
9¼	6⅜	ChaseFd .60		17	7	7	7	+ ⅛
38¼	24⅜	ChaseM 2.20	4	190	27¾	27¼	27½	
8⅛	5¼	ChaseT .83e	4	37	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	5¼	Chelsea .40	14	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
45⅞	22⅛	Chemin 1.40	4	37	32	31⅞	32	
43⅜	26	ChmNY 2.68	4	125	30¾	30⅛	30⅜	
30	22	ChesNY 1.90	7	24	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	21	423	60½	59¾	59¾	
37⅜	26	Chessie 2.10	10	83	34⅝	34¼	34⅜	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	ChiEsil .65a

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FINANCE

** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 3-4, 1976 Page 9

Oil Money Revolutionizing Emirates

7 Sheikhdoms Try to Diversify

By Eric Pace

ABU DHABI (NYT).—Amulets against the evil eye are scarce now in the bazaars of the sheikhdom of Dubai. The descendants of pirates in Ras al-Khaimah are being given low-cost housing. The dusty counting houses of Abu Dhabi have been equipped with electronic calculators.

Oil revenues approaching $5 billion a year have set in motion an economic and social revolution in the United Arab Emirates, with their 400,000 inhabitants, including thousands of Bedouin tribesmen.

The continuing flood of wealth into this federated cluster of seven Arabian sheikhdoms has been making their economies more institutionalized and diverse, as well as simply bigger. It has been making their people's lives not only more prosperous but also more settled and bourgeois. And it has exposed them to some modern ills, notably an inflation rate of about 30 per cent this year.



Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan al Nahyan.

Things Changing Quickly

"Things are changing very, very quickly," said Abdulla Masaood, a millionaire Abu Dhabi businessman whose father formerly ran a store in an oasis.

One of the latest innovations is the Abu Dhabi government's decision, reported by high officials, to create an investment company to look after its long-term portfolio, among other activities.

A sandy city-state beside the glittering Persian Gulf, Abu Dhabi was known well before the great oil boom began late in 1973 as a huge fountainhead of oil, although not of fiscal innovation. No banknotes were issued and the tiny state's former ruler, Sheikh Shakbut bin Sultan, is said to have kept a hoard of paper money under his bed, where it was partly consumed by mice.

The present ruler is Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al Nahyan, an open-handed monarch with a thirst for innovation, who deposed the former ruler in 1966.

Oil Revenues Up in '75

With 150,000 inhabitants and an area of about 31,500 square miles, Abu Dhabi has the advantage of possessing sizable reserves of oil that is relatively "sweet"—low in sulfur pollutants—and sufficiently in demand to bring in an estimated $3.7 billion in oil revenues last year, compared to $3.5 billion in 1974.

Sheikh Zayed keeps for himself and his family an undisclosed amount, which some highly placed Arab admirers here insist is considerably less than 7 per cent of the total. In Kuwait, by comparison, the royal family takes 3 to 5 per cent of the more than $7 billion a year in oil revenues.

Out of Abu Dhabi's oil income, Western and Arab business informants here report, Sheikh Zayed last year spent $80 million on development in the sheikhdom, $300 million on current government expenditures and $500 million on the military.

He also disbursed $1.1 billion in foreign aid to the Palestine Liberation Organization and to Arab nations adjoining Israel, among others. And he contributed $500 million toward the United Arab Emirates' development and other expenditures.

Understandably, in view of the largesse, Sheikh Zayed is the uncontested head of the emirates' fragile federal governmental structure. Underscoring his intention to buttress the union, he recently made known that in the future fully half of Abu Dhabi's oil revenues are to be allocated to the union as a whole. Last year's development expenditure was more than double 1974's.

New Structures Proliferating

In the business world, new organizational as well as physical structures are proliferating, notably the Abu Dhabi government investment company, which is to act as a general consultative body in addition to looking after Abu Dhabi's $2-billion long-term investment portfolio.

The new company is to take the place of a London-based investment board that formerly looked after Abu Dhabi but which, one official complained here, "was not very representative of this country."

The U.A.E.'s council of ministers decided late last month to build 80 low-cost houses in the small sheikhdom of Fujairah, as well as 200 in Ras al Khaimah, a remote principality near the strait of Hormuz, formerly known as a pirates' den. And the emirates are making lavish investments in development projects designed to diversify the economy, now heavily dependent on oil revenue.

Expanding Food Production

A $5-million space communications relay station is being built, a bulking international trade center is rising in the heart of Dubai and a large drydock complex is being built in Dubai, long an important Persian Gulf trading center, despite the slump in the market for the oil tankers that make up much of the shipping in these parts.

In addition, the United Arab Emirates has been plowing some of its new oil wealth into preliminary efforts to expand food production. Plants and vegetables are grown by University of Arizona specialists, using desalinated seawater and chemical nutrients, in plastic hothouses on an island in the Persian Gulf.

Problems, of course, persist. Lack of adequate housing has resulted in the creation of a shantytown in the desert near downtown Dubai. Officials here claim substantial success, however, in weaning thousands of desert tribesmen and their families over to a more settled life in new government-provided houses in recent years.

Commerzbank Sees Slow Recovery in West Germany

FRANKFURT, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Commerzbank sees the West German economy improving in 1976 but expects the upward movement to be rather slow, with industrial production rising 4 to 5 per cent after a decline of 7 to 8 per cent in 1975.

In an industry outlook for 1976, the bank said that with the exception of the motor vehicle and food industries, hardly any major industry branch will be likely to succeed this year in erasing the losses of 1975.

Commerzbank estimates that the steel industry's production will rise 9 per cent after declining 23 per cent in 1975. Domestic demand has revived somewhat and stock reductions seem to be coming to an end. However, steel consumption will rise only slowly as long as the capital spending rate remains low, the bank says. The firming of prices on export markets points to a gradual improvement of sales.

Production in the chemical industry should rise 8 per cent after declining 12 per cent in 1975. Domestic demand seems to be improving and as a result of intensified streamlining an improvement of earnings is expected as capacity utilization rates rise.

In the machine-making industry, production should rise 5 per cent after declining 7 per cent in 1975. The extremely low capital spending volume will continue to weigh this industry. Domestic orders, boosted by the 7.5 per cent investment credit around the middle of the year, have calmed down again but foreign demand is improving nicely, especially in the large-scale plant construction sector.

Production in the electrotechnical industry will rise 5 per cent after declining 10 per cent last year. The slump in capital spending also affects this branch. In the consumer product sector, trends are irregular with demand for audio and audio-visual products rising, while household goods remain rather flat.

Production in the motor industry should rise 8 or 9 per cent following a recovery of 3 per cent in 1975. Autos, the first to feel the slump in 1973-74 was the first key industry to come out of the recession. It is, however, not very likely that the strong cyclical improvement in domestic sales will continue at the present pace, the bank warns. Gradual improvement in the world economy should, on the other hand, create a better climate for a recovery of exports.

Activity in the construction industry will remain unchanged following a decline of 10 per cent last year, the bank says. Residential construction seems to be steadying at a rather low level and commercial construction is likely to show only very gradual improvement as long as capital spending does not improve.

Acceptance Seen By Union Chiefs On Chrysler Cuts

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Union leaders for the 25,000 workforce of Chrysler U.K. are expected to approve tomorrow government rescue plans for the British unit of Chrysler Corp.

The plans call for the government to put up to £162.5 million into Chrysler U.K. over the next four years. They also include a workforce cut of 8,000 to be carried out in the next six months.

Today, workers at the Ryton assembly plant in Coventry agreed to support the government rescue program in principle even though the plant will be the hardest hit by labor cuts. Workers at Chrysler's two other major plants—the Linwood, Scotland, assembly facility and the Stoke engine plant in Coventry—decided to back the rescue plans in principle in meetings held earlier this week.

The only group of workers not to support the government plans are about 1,000 clerical employees in Coventry, who today voted against compulsory dismissals.

A company spokesman indicated that the clerical workers' stand probably would not jeopardize the rescue operation. Company and government officials have warned that public help for Chrysler would be at risk if the workers failed to back the government's plans.

U.S. Stock Sales To Aliens Soar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Investors outside the United States made net purchases of U.S. company stocks totaling $3.49 billion in the January-October months of 1975, according to Treasury figures published today.

This was nearly seven times more than the total for the full year of 1974.

Gross purchases amounted to nearly $12.6 billion in the first 10 months and gross sales were about $9.1 billion.

For October alone gross purchases were about $1.4 billion and gross sales about $1.04 billion.

During all of 1974, net purchases amounted to $504 million, reflecting gross purchases of about $7.6 billion and gross sales of nearly $7.1 billion.

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Jan. 2, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	140.35	140.35	+0.16
Zurich		Closed	
Paris (12.5 kilo)	144.09	144.09	+0.17
U.S. dollars per ounce.			
Interinvest Gold Bonds (n.v. 1,000).	Indexed Series "B"		
Indexed value	1,000.00		

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Interinvest S.A. — International Bankers.

U.K. Reduces Key Lending Rate to 11%

Lloyds Bank Drops Base Rate to 10.5%

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Reductions in two key British interest rates were announced today, but it remained to be seen whether the actions would encourage borrowing by business and industry.

The reductions, both effective Monday, involved:

A lowering to 11 from 11 1/4 per cent in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate.

A lowering to 10 1/2 from 11 per cent in Lloyds Bank Ltd's base rate for sterling loans.

The moves came at a time when loan demand from manufacturing industry remains depressed even though the government believes the country's economic recession has bottomed out.

Outstanding Loans Decline

As of mid-November, the Bank of England reported earlier this week, the outstanding sterling loans of U.K. banks to manufacturers were down £240 million from the level three months earlier.

Lloyds Bank said it hoped the reduction in its base rate would encourage increased borrowing by manufacturers.

Banks do not make loans at the base rate. Their prime rate for major borrowers of high credit standing is usually 1 percentage point above the base rate.

The interest rate reductions did not have any impact on sterling. It was quoted late in the afternoon at $2.0246, up from $2.0237 late Wednesday.

The other major British banks did not give any indication whether they intended to follow the lead taken by Lloyds in reducing its base rate.

Scope for Cuts Limited

Britain has only limited scope for reducing its interest rates. The country has to keep its interest rates comparatively high to attract and hold foreign funds in London in order to finance its still big current-account deficit.

The total current-account deficit for 1975 is likely to be around half the £3.7 billion registered in 1974, the Treasury estimates.

The stock brokerage firm of Phillips & Drew said that in the past month the British authorities have sought to moderate the decline in U.K. interest rates in order to maintain differentials with rates overseas.

It said it expects U.S. interest rates to harden gradually through 1976. This will cut short the fall in British rates and could well bring a firmer tendency in these rates by the spring, it said.

The Bank of England's 0.25-per-cent cut was the second in two weeks. The minimum lending rate is pegged to the average rate of discount on treasury bills at the weekly tender. At today's tender, the average rate of discount was 10.4923 per cent, compared with 10.664 a week earlier.

The minimum lending rate is the lowest at which the Bank of England as lender of last resort will lend to the money market.

The rate is calculated by taking the average rate of discount on treasury bills, adding half a point to that figure and rounding up to the nearest quarter percentage point.

Lloyds Bank said it is also reducing the rate of interest it pays on its deposit accounts, subject to seven days notice of withdrawal, and on savings bank accounts to 6 1/2 from 7 per cent.

A spokesman for National Westminster said the bank would consider its position on Monday. There was no immediate indication from Barclays or Midland, if they would be matching the Lloyds rate reductions.

Prices on the London Stock Exchange rose following news of the rate reductions.

The Financial Times industrial share index bettered its highest mark in 1975, hitting 384.8—up 7.0 from its Nov. 19 peak and up 9.1 from Wednesday's close.

Trading was light.

Shares of Lloyds Bank rose five to 398 pence and Barclays rose four to 300.

U.S. Reports Increase In Building Outlays

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The value of new construction put in place in November rose $4.1 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $139.2 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

This followed a revised decline to $135.1 billion in October from $137.1 billion in September.

The department originally reported a $200-million spending increase in October.

The value of private construction increased to an annual rate of $96.1 billion from $93.3 billion in October.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $1.016 billion to $4.146 billion in the week ending Dec. 24, the Federal Reserve reported today. This was $149 million higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the year-ago week.

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Analyst Sees Lazy Year for Stocks

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The new market year began today. What will it bring? Here are several choices.

- A historic high for the Dow Jones industrial average of 1,100 or better, well above 1975's high of 881.81 set in July and eclipsing the 1,051.70 record set in 1973.
- A thunderous collapse of the average into the 600s or lower. The 1975 low was 632.04.
- Neither of the above.

Although scientific polls are lacking, it is a fair guess that Wall Street hopes generally ride with the first choice and that the bearish second choice reflects minority opinion.

But a case also is being made for a market that is as confused in direction as it has been for the past six months. That is the essence of a forecast by a respected technical analyst, Anthony Tabell, of Delafield, Harvey, Tabell.

"We think 1976 is likely to assume the approximate shape of an 'inside' year, one in which neither the 1975 high nor the 1975 low is exceeded," he says.

"This flat trend has been the dominant feature of the U.S. equity market since the middle 1960s," he adds. "Since that time, the market, in terms of the Dow Jones industrial average, has spent the bulk of its time trading in the 800-to-900 range, precisely the range it's in today, with occasional flutterings and excursions somewhat outside that range."

If 1976 is going to be a continuation of that behavior, it suggests that trading activity, rather than the buy-and-hold strategies favored by many institutions, will have to be the source of good investment performance, says Robert Simpkin, an associate of Mr. Tabell.

The course of the stock market in 1975 is one of the reasons Mr. Tabell does not expect pyrotechnics in either direction this year. The market's deeply oversold condition in December 1974 gave way to a 53 per-cent advance that extended into last July, taking the Dow to 881.81 from 577.60.

"What was astonishing wasn't the percentage advance but the time span into which it was compressed," he says. "It is necessary to go back to the 1930s to find an advance as steep as that."

"If we are willing to accept the first half of 1975 as a primary bull-market phase, as most evidence suggests that it was, then it follows that the second half can be categorized as a secondary, or distributive, phase probably still in progress.

"Historically, the ending of a primary phase doesn't necessarily signal the end of a bull market in time... But experience shows that the ultimate high which is attained on any (subsequent) upswing very often isn't substantially greater than the high attained in the primary phase."

Mr. Tabell's forecast of an "inside" year does not mean that either the 1975 high or the low will not be passed. But he says such breaches would be slight and temporary.

"The available evidence is that we've entered a secondary bull-market phase, and in such a phase it is possible, even normal, for the earlier high to be exceeded, but market history tells us it's unlikely to be exceeded by very much," he says.

He believes many stocks will need a period of "consolidation or base-building," before a sustained push to highs can be made.

"We would expect a period of consolidation, or temporary weakness, perhaps during the middle part of the year, in which partly completed bases can reach a more mature stage," Mr. Tabell says. Base-building is a term used by securities analysts to describe the movement of stock prices within a narrow range until selling forces are exhausted and a strong recovery can be sustained.

"Once this stage is complete, the second half of 1976 could present a much brighter picture," he says, one consistent with the pattern of strength usually seen in the latter half of presidential election years.

Mr. Simpkin says the firm also is watching year-end rally trends for possible technical clues to the outlook.

"We measure the start of the current year-end rally from 818.80, the industrial average's close on Dec. 5. Historical patterns suggest that a rally of at least 10 per cent, to about the 900 level, lasting into February or March would mean an up year for the Dow Jones average. If the average breaks below the 818 level in January, however, history would indicate 1976 will be a down year," he says. The average ended 1975 at 852.41.

SEC Seen Close to Favorable Ruling

Banks May Avoid Writing Off N.Y. Losses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission appears close to agreeing with federal banking regulators that banks need not write down the New York City-related debt securities in their portfolios.

Such a consensus—which may become evident in a policy statement that the SEC expects to make shortly—could significantly benefit the 1975 earnings reports and balance sheets of some banks. The institutions with the most at stake are the 11 bank members of the New York Clearing House who together hold about $550 million of city notes and about $1 billion of bonds of the Municipal Assistance Corp., a state agency set up to finance the troubled city.

How to account for the New York securities, whose market price in some instances is well below what the banks paid for them, has been the subject of intensive discussion among accounting groups, auditing firms and federal regulators in recent weeks. The debate currently is focused on draft proposals developed by a panel of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The full draft has not yet been made public. However, a significant section, quoted in a letter from the three federal banking agencies to the accounting institute, states that "accounting recognition" should be made in instances where obligations of state and local government units are exchanged, restructured or modified under "circumstances in which it is reasonably evident that the principal or interest payment requirements of the original obligation would not have been met."

This supersedes an earlier draft specifically proposing that such state and local obligations be written down to "market value." Although the latest phrasing is more ambiguous, some accountants close to the issue believe that "accounting recognition," in effect, means a full write-down.

The issue could become academic, though, if federal regulators agree that a write-down of New York City-related securities is not necessary under present circumstances. Such a view presumably would have a strong influence on the institute's final position.

The Federal Reserve Board, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. took that line earlier this week in the letter to the institute, arguing that the draft proposals contain "significant flaws."

Specifically, the three agencies argued that the banks intended all along to hold the securities to maturity and that the "chances of ultimate significant loss, especially by investors in general obligation bonds, are small." Moreover, where the debt restructuring engineered by New York City with help from Albany has resulted in reduced rates of return on obligations, that already is being reflected in bank income statements, the joint letter said.

Although the SEC has not taken a final position on the valuation question, an SEC source indicated that the five commissioners "are pretty much in agreement that no special accounting is needed" for New York City-related securities. Such a position would align the SEC with the three banking agencies in opposition to present wording of the institute draft. It also would bridge some of the differences between the commission, which has been forcing fuller disclosure of bank problems in the interest of their shareholders, and the banking agencies, which fear that too much disclosure of bank troubles will undermine investor confidence.

However, the SEC, through its authority over some 400 bank holding companies, which own most of the nation's major banks, may force banks to say more about their New York City-related securities than they otherwise would prefer. One "critical question" that the SEC is weighing, for example, is a requirement that banks must report the total of such securities in their portfolios.

I-T-E Imperial, Gould Agree To a $160-Million Merger

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—I-T-E Imperial Corp. and Gould Inc. said today they agreed in principle to merge.

Gould, which manufactures batteries and electronics equipment, will terminate its present tender offer to purchase 2.5 million I-T-E common shares at $20 each and will not purchase any shares under that offer. Gould will promptly make a new offer to purchase 1 million I-T-E shares, the companies said, at $20 per share.

I-T-E said its directors have agreed to support both the merger and the new offer.

A definitive merger agreement will be prepared for approval by both companies' boards and shareholders, they said.

Under the merger agreement, each I-T-E share other than those owned by Gould will be converted into 0.83 of a Gould common share. With Gould trading today at about $27 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, the offer would have a cash value of about $160 million.

Shareholders will be asked to approve the agreement late in April, the companies said.

Four I-T-E officials will join the Gould board and four Gould officers will join the I-T-E board after the merger, the companies said.

The companies also said the pending litigation between them will be dismissed as a result of the merger agreement.

In Chicago, Gould said it raised its quarterly dividend to 34 cents per share from 30 cents payable March 16, to holders of record March 1.

New EEC States Cut Tariffs 20%

BRUSSELS, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Still existing tariffs between the new EEC members, Britain, Ireland and Denmark, and the original six countries, France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux states—fell yesterday to 20 per cent of what they were before the new members joined the community in 1973.

The latest cut is the penultimate in the series of reductions provided under the treaty of accession. The elimination of all customs tariffs is scheduled for July 1, 1977.

All customs tariffs among the old EEC members had been eliminated prior to the accession of Britain, Ireland and Denmark to the community.

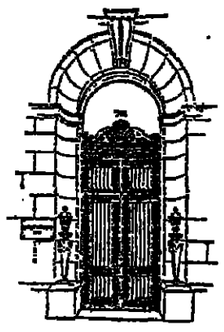
Even though customs tariffs are eliminated among the old EEC members and sharply reduced between the old and new members, a quasi-tariff remains and is being collected in inter-EEC trade to offset varying rates of the value added tax in the member states.

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Prices Rally In Late Trade On Big Board

U.S. Money Supply Continues to Decline

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (IHT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, fractionally higher or narrowly mixed throughout most of the session, rallied in the last two hours today to close moderately higher in light trading.

Analysts said many traders were waiting during the early part of the day to see which direction stocks would lean before committing their funds, and the market's firmness finally encouraged some late buying.

Brokers said buying was encouraged in the final hour by a report that retail sales rose 2.2 per cent last week, which was 16 per cent above the comparable 1974 week.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 6.30 to 858.71. It had been down about a point and a half at midday and at 3 p.m. was up only 3.86.

Volume totaled 10.3 million shares compared with 16.97 million Wednesday.

After the market closed, the Fed reported that the money supply continued to fall in the latest statement week. For the week ended Dec. 24, the money supply was down $100 million to $295.3 billion.

The money supply fell $1 billion in the previous week and $3 billion the week before.

Business loans at the major New York banks fell in the latest week by $53 million. This compares with a rise of $89 million reported a week ago and an increase of $467 million in the year-ago week.

Among a host of advancing issues, Xerox rose 1 1/4 to 52 1/8, Rohm & Haas 1 to 59, Fairchild Camera 1 1/2 to 39, Sohio 1 3/8 to 70, Tesoro Petroleum 1 1/8 to 14 7/8, Coca-Cola 1 1/4 to 83 1/2 and Exxon 1 1/4 to 90.

Schlumberger picked up 1 3/4 to 77 3/4, IBM 2 1/4 to 226 1/2, Polaroid 1 1/2 to 32 1/2, Akzona 1 1/8 to 19 and Caterpillar Tractor 1 3/8 to 71 1/8.

Railroad stocks, rolled forward as Chessie System picked up 1 1/4 to 35 5/8. Burlington Northern 2 to 34 and Seaboard Coast Line 1 1/4 to 21 7/8.

Disney added 2 1/8 at 52, after predicting "continued strong performance" in fiscal 1976 in its annual report.

Mesa Petroleum was up 1 1/2 to 20 5/8 and Aztec Oil was delayed the whole session. Aztec said Mesa may tender for its stock.

American Stock Exchange prices closed higher in light trading. The index gained 0.83 to 84.31.

Bond Prices Slip

On the bond market, most issues ended the week not more than 1/4 to 1/2 point below their starting levels.

Treasury bill prices closed slightly lower in quiet trading, lifting yields by two basis points.

Dealers said activity was at a near standstill as most operators were still on holiday.

The closing levels were off the lows of the day as Federal Reserve Bank operations for three-day repurchase agreements for its account and a purchase of bills for customer account gave the market a slight lift.

The Fed intervention did not affect the federal funds rate, which held at around 5 1/4 per cent.

In Chicago, most farm commodity futures prices weakened. Wheat futures closed out a little more than a cent higher, but corn and soybeans declined by up to 3 cents a bushel.

Markets Closed

Markets in Switzerland, Belgium and Japan were closed today.

Company Report

In Millions of Dollars

Beatrice Foods

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,208.8	1,121.9
Profits	42.60	39.29
Per Share	0.53	0.49
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,435.5	3,222.1
Profits	118.34	110.96
Per Share	1.46	1.38

How to place your portfolio under investment management starting with $5,000 or more

If you have saved or acquired $5,000 to $50,000 in cash or securities, you naturally want to make your capital grow. Yet you may find you are losing too much ground due to inflation, taxes, or perhaps a lack of time for investment decisions.

To help solve this problem, clients in 64 countries have turned to The Danforth Associates Investment Management, a tested plan originally developed by a Boston family to manage its own common stock investments.

The plan thus far has proved, we believe, especially efficient in providing continuing investment supervision for portfolios starting with $5,000 or more — though, as with any selection of common stocks, losses do and will occur.

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THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02181
Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 2

(Continued from Page 8.)

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¾	4¼	SwstFor .20	7	22	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	SwstPSv .98	9	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	
9⅝	5	Sparton .24a	3	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
13¾	6⅞	SperryHut 1	10	2	10	10	10	
45⅛	25⅝	SperryR .76	10	425	39½	38⅞	39⅛—	⅛
12⅞	5⅞	Sprague El		14	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅞	8⅝	Spring M .75	21	32	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
23⅛	14⅜	SquarD 1.10	15	135	21¼	20¾	21⅛+	⅜
41⅞	24⅝	Squibb .90	b 16	81	34¼	33½	33⅞+	⅝
65	34⅞	StaleyM 1.80	5	14	51¾	51	51 —	1
22⅛	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		9	22⅛	21⅞	22 +	⅛
39¾	33	StBrand 1.14	16	47	36½	35¾	35¾	
50⅝	28¼	StBPaint .32	24	79	40⅛	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
83	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	6	215	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
53¼	36	StdOilInd 2	8	295	43	42¼	43 +	⅝
85¼	44½	StOilOh 1.36	21	48	69¼	68½	68⅞+	¼
11¼	5¾	StdPress .40	5	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
8⅝	4⅞	StdPrud .66	15	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	5	3	9⅝	9¼	9⅛+	⅛
22¾	12⅞	StanWk 1.04	11	21	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Starrett 1	6	3	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
4½	½	StaMut Inv		3	1¾	1½	1¾	
12	9¾	StaMS 1.10e		2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜+	¼
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	9	73	84⅞	84	84⅛—	⅜
7	5⅜	Sterchl .48	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
25⅛	15¼	SterDrug .70	14	67	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
5⅝	2	SterlPre .11t	5	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17	8	Sterndnt .40	9	5	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	¼
19⅛	10⅞	StevensJ .80	11	20	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
22¾	13⅞	StokVC 1.20	6	16	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
72⅛	33⅞	StoneW 2.50	8	17	49½	48¼	49⅛+	1½
16¾	8⅞	StoneCon .60	5	16	16¼	16	16 —	¼
20⅞	9⅞	StopShp 1.10	5	25	21½	21	21½+	⅝
17⅞	9¼	Storge Tech	6	11	10½	10¼	10⅜—	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	9	5	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
12	6¼	StridRite .70	7	13	10⅛	10¼	10⅜ —	⅛
42	19	StuWor 1.32	8	2	39½	39⅜	39⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1¼	Suave Shoe	7	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
18⅛	11¾	SubProGs 1	6	6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	¼
8⅞	4⅜	SuCrest .30	3	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
14¼	9½	Sun Chm .40		9	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
37⅛	25½	SunOil 1r	6	48	27½	26⅞	27⅜+	⅛
31⅝	29¾	Sun O pf2.25		40	32	31¼	31⅞+	⅝
22¼	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	12	20⅞	20¾	20¾	
26⅛	12⅞	Sundstrd .80	5	61	17⅜	17	17 —	⅛
40	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		5	35¼	35⅛	35¼	
16⅛	9	SunshXg .36	15	12	10½	10¼	10½+	¼
27⅛	15	SupVal 1.10	8	5	25¾	25½	25⅝	
249	153	SuprOil 1.80	10	35	165	163½	165 +	1½
6¼	3	SuprmkG .20	20	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
19¾	9⅝	Superscpo	6	7	19½	19	19½+	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Sutro Mtg	39	15	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
11⅛	4	Swank .60a	8	41	11	10¾	10⅞	
23¼	12½	Sybron .84	8	14	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅛
41¼	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	33½	33½	33½+	⅛
9⅛	3	Systron Don	8	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
		T						
28½	11⅛	TaftBcd .80	9	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	¼
4¼	1¼	Talcott Nat		7	2	2	2 —	⅛
8⅞	5	Talley .60	6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		26	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
19⅛	9½	TampEl 1.04	9	34	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅝
62¾	11⅝	Tandy Corp	12	84	53¼	52	52¾+	¾
26⅞	22½	TandyCp wi		5	26¾	26½	26¾+	½
16	12	Tandycrft	8	45	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4	Tappen .20		29	6	5⅞	6	
20¼	18⅝	Technicare	15	5	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
8⅞	4⅝	Technicolr	8	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
14¾	5	Technicon	11	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
45½	18⅛	Tektronx .24	14	21	45¼	44¼	44⅝—	⅛
6	2⅝	Telecor .30	7	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
25¼	9½	Teledya .32t	7	68	22¾	22⅛	22¾+	⅝
62½	48¾	Teledyn pf 6		3	62	62	62	
9½	1½	Teleprmpt		568	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp	7	45	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
27⅞	19⅝	Tennnco 1.76	7	104	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅜
100½	74	Tennc pf5.50		3	99	99	99 —	¾
20⅞	12¾	TesoroPet 1	4	317	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝+	⅞
25¾	25½	Tesor pf2.16		327	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜+	1
28⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2	7	942	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	½
40	28¼	TexCommm 1	11	5	34¾	34½	34¾+	¼
39⅛	25½	TexETr 1.70	7	35	29¾	28¾	28¾—	⅛
28⅞	26	TxET pf2.87		16	28⅞	28	28⅞+	⅝
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.88	7	19	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
32⅝	25	TxGs pf1.50		1	28½	28½	28½+	½
36⅝	23⅞	Texsglf 1.20	7	10	28⅞	28	28⅛+	⅛
14	8¾	Texasind 1b	9	5	12⅛	12	12	
119⅞	61	TexInst 1	35	54	94⅝	93⅛	94½—	¼
19¾	5¼	Texas Intl	6	47	6⅛	6	6	
21½	11⅛	TexOGs .01b	7	99	13¾	13¼	13⅝+	½
21⅛	15½	TexPac Ld	16	3	17¼	17	17¼+	⅝
25¼	16¾	TexUt 1.24	10	301	21⅛	20¾	20¾—	¼
8½	2¾	Texfi Ind		8	8⅛	8½	8½	
26	12⅛	Textron 1.10	8	14	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	
32¼	20½	Textr pf2.08		7	25¼	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
24¼	15	Textr pf1.40		6	19¾	19½	19¾+	¼
17½	9⅞	Thiokol .70	5	12	12½	12⅛	12½+	⅛
46½	25¾	ThomBet .76	20	20	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞+	⅛
8¾	4⅛	ThomJW .50	32	5	8	8	8 +	⅛
	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	10	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	16	97	14	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
42⅝	24¾	TidwatM .70	6	19	29⅛	28½	29⅛+	⅝
15⅞	7¼	TigerInt .40	14	118	14⅛	13¾	14⅛+	¾
63	24¾	TimeInc 2	14	16	63	62⅛	63 +	¼
19⅞	10⅛	TimeMir .50	13	9	16¾	18½	18½	
42⅝	24¾	Timkn 2.20a	7	14	37⅛	36⅞	37	
13⅞	8⅞	Tish Rlty		10	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
8	4⅛	TobinP .15e		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅞	Toddd Shipyd		12	8	7¾	8 +	½
24⅞	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	x27	24	23¾	23¾	
17⅞	6⅛	TonkaCp .40	8	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	¼
8⅛	4⅝	TootRol .40b	15	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅝	13½	TraneCo .96	8	11	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	½
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.40	16	10	29¾	29⅛	29¾+	¼
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		76	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
16¼	10⅞	TWA pf 2		2	12	11⅝	12 +	½
10¾	6	Transam .62	10	103	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
22⅝	10⅞	Tranlnc 1.92		14	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Transco .80	10	76	8⅞	8½	8¾+	⅛
9¾	5⅞	Transcn .45	10	7	8	8	8 —	⅛
19⅝	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	6	9	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	⅜
28½	19⅝	Travlrs 1.08	14	156	25⅝	25	25⅛	
35½	27	Travelr pf 2		3	32½	32¼	32¼+	¼
11⅞	4¼	TRE Corp		45	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
22⅞	16	TriCon 1.19e		27	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
16	10⅝	Trianind .90	4	17	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝+	¼
13	5⅛	Triang Pac		7	6⅞	6½	6½	
34	9½	Trinltyind 1	5	23	27	26⅞	25¾—	⅛
26	13¾	Tropican .20	18	27	25¼	25	25¼+	½
28⅝	14¼	TRW In 1.20	9	100	27⅛	26⅞	25⅞—	⅛
66¼	41⅛	TRW pf4.40		9	64¾	63¾	64⅛+	1¼
12½	7⅛	TucsonG .96	7	94	12⅛	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen .40	4	25	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	9	16	11¾	11½	11¾+	½
24½	13½	TylerCp .60	4	4	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
		U						
29⅛	13⅝	UAL Inc .60	23	140	28⅝	28⅛	28½—	⅛
24½	17	UARCO 1.30	5	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
14½	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	22	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	24	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅜
3	⅞	UMET Tr		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Unarco .30	5	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	¼
47¼	32½	UniNV 2.52e	11	3	45½	45⅛	45⅛+	½
10⅞	6¼	UnBancp .84	8	25	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	
78	57¼	UnCamp 2	13	19	71½	70⅛	70⅛—	1
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 2.40	8	143	61	60⅞	61 —	⅛
13⅜	5⅝	Un Commmrc	5	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
8⅞	2½	Union Corp	9	5	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
14	9⅜	Un Elec 1.28	8	72	13¾	13⅝	13¾+	⅛
37	30⅛	UnEl pf3.50		z70	34	33	34 +	1
25¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		6	26⅛	25¼	26⅛+	½
50⅝	32½	UnOCal 1.98	6	292	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		3	52½	52½	52⅛—	⅛
82¼	61⅝	UPacCp 2.80	14	88	78¼	77½	77½—	⅛
14½	10⅜	UnPac pf.47		4	13¾	13⅛	13½—	⅛
3½	⅞	Uniona Inc		14	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
10	6⅝	Uniroyal .50	4	495	8⅜	7¾	8⅛+	⅜
81¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z220	72½	71¾	72¼+	1½
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		19	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
8⅛	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		1	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		19	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
8⅞	4⅝	U FinCal .20	5	42	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14⅞	6⅞	UnGasP .72	7	171	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞+	¼
12½	5⅝	Un Guarnty	13	8	7½	7½	7½	
23½	10¼	U Illum 2.32	5	21	22¾	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
12⅛	6½	Unit Ind .40	5	25	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Unitinn .10	6	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
12⅛	8⅞	UJerBk 1.04	7	4	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
15½	10⅞	UnitMM .80		7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
20	8	Un Nuclr	31	116	17⅝	16¾	17	
2½	1¼	UnitPk Min		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	6	UnitRefg .48	3	27	10¾	10½	10¾+	⅜
35¾	25½	USFidG 2.48	13	13	33⅛	33⅛	33⅜—	⅛
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.45e		23	15½	15	15⅝+	½
21¼	14⅝	USGyps 1.60	18	62	17	16¾	17 +	⅜
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		5	22⅜	22½	22½	
7⅞	2⅝	US Home	17	61	5½	5¼	5⅛+	¼
5⅞	2½	US Ind .20		37	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
14	6¼	USLeasg .38	5	52	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
4⅞	1½	US RltyInv		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
19¼	7⅝	US Shoe .95	8	187	19⅝	19⅛	19¼+	¼
71⅝	38¼	US Stl 2.80	6	118	65¼	65	65¼+	¼
22	16¾	USTobac .90	11	1	19½	19½	19½	
62⅛	31¼	Unit Tech 2	6	43	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝	
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	9	41	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
2	7-16	UniTel wt		10	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
20⅛	16¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		10	18½	18¼	18½	
9⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	9	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
31¼	16⅞	Univar 1.68	5	1	31	31	31 —	⅛
20⅝	18⅛	UnLeaf 1.12	6	12	18⅞	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
18	9½	UOP	10	36	10⅝	10¼	10¼+	⅛
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	x80	42½	42	42½+	⅜
17⅛	9¼	USLIFE .32	5	42	11¾	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	25	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	¼
24¼	12	USM stpt.20	7	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
28⅛	19⅝	USM pf2.10		5	28	28	28	
23	14½	USM pf1.50		z500	23	23	23	
74⅝	39½	UtahInt 1a	11	242	47¼	46¾	47¼+	¼
29⅛	23¼	UtahPP 2.40	9	23	27⅞	27⅝	27¾+	¼
29⅞	26⅛	UtPL pf2.80		9	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝+	⅜
26	17	UV Ind 1b	4	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
		V						
23½	10	Vallyind .80	3	1	14	14	14 +	¼
18½	6½	Varian .20	11	37	12½	12	12½+	½
27⅝	13¾	Veeder .80	15	34	16¼	15½	16¼+	⅞
5⅝	3	Vendo Co		5	3⅛	3¼	3⅜	
6¾	2	Venice .20		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
39½	23¼	Vetco Offsh	9	112	28¾	28	28¼	
27⅛	13⅞	VF Cp 1.10	9	11	24½	24	24 —	⅜
10	2¾	Viacom Int	10	9	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Victor Comp		14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13⅞	8⅛	VaEPw 1.18	6	304	14	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z330	84	83	84 +	2
77	60½	VE 72 pf7.72		z100	73	72½	73 +	1½
77	59½	VaEP pf7.45		z70	74	74	74	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z280	68	67½	68 +	½
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z60	45½	45½	45½+	½
28⅞	25½	VaEP pf2.90		6	28	28	28 +	⅛
7⅜	3¼	Vornado Inc	15	73	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛+	½
		W						
25½	12½	Wachova .76	8	42	18¾	18½	18⅝+	¼
4⅞	2	Wach Rlty		8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
13⅞	10	Walgreen 1	6	5	12¾	12½	12¾	
44	25⅝	WiknA 1.40a	9	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
25¼	14⅞	WallBus .60	8	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
12¼	6	WallMu .80a	5	83	12⅞	11½	12⅞+	1⅜
15⅝	11⅝	WalMart .08	20	14	13¼	13	13 —	¼
16⅞	6⅝	WangL .10	14	42	10⅝	10¼	10¼+	½
11⅛	4⅜	Ward Foods	15	16	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	½
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80		9	8⅞	8⅜	8⅞+	¼
8⅛	4¼	WrnerCo .50	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅞	8¼	WrnCom .50	6	17	17¾	17½	17½—	¼
38½	25	WarnerL .92	17	126	36¼	35	36⅛—	¼
22¾	13⅜	Warn S 1.20	6	27	16½	16⅜	16½+	⅜
20¾	12	WashGs 1.88	7	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
13½	9½	WashNat .80	6	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
15⅝	11⅞	WashSH 1	6	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞+	⅛
20⅝	16½	WasWat 1.56	9	22	20½	19⅞	20 +	⅛
10¾	4	Waste Mgmt	8	4	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
38¼	11¾	WatkinJ .20	13	1	26½	26½	26½+	⅛
5	3	WayGos .40	122	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
16¼	10½	WayG pf1.60		1	14½	14½	14½+	½
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit		10	4⅜	4	4 —	⅛
16¼	10¼	Wea pf2.52k		4	14	13⅞	14 +	⅝
7⅝	4⅞	Weathrd .40	6	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
5¼	2¼	Webb Del E	11	6	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
9½	6	WeilMcL .60	18	25	7	7	7 +	¼
21⅝	15	WeisMkt .60	8	1	19½	19½	19½	
20½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	6	14	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅜
8⅝	3¼	WellFar Mt		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	6	2	10	10	10 +	¼
39	18¾	WstPtPep 2	9	6	36⅜	35¾	35¾+	⅛
9¼	5⅞	WnAirL .40a	19	29	9⅜	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
27⅝	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	5	75	18¼	17¾	18 —	⅛
19	7⅝	WnNoA .10r	4	49	14	13⅜	13⅞—	⅛
8¾	5¾	Wn Pac Ind	8	3	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
14⅞	9⅜	WnPublh .80	6	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
17⅝	9⅝	WUnion 1.40	7	63	16¼	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
50	32½	WtUn pf4.90		1	45	45	45 —	½
20	9¼	WestgEl .97	34	649	13⅝	13⅛	13½+	⅛
32¾	19¼	Wstvco 1.50	9	18	32⅞	32½	32⅝+	⅜
19½	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
43½	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	25	131	37⅝	37	37¼+	⅛
23⅝	10⅛	WhelFr .40a	11	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
31⅞	14¼	WheelPlt Stl	3	6	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
27¼	15⅝	Whirlpol .80	19	109	25⅛	25	25 —	1
24½	8¾	WhitCn .80a	5	5	18⅝	18½	18⅝—	⅛
12½	5	White Mot		36	7½	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Whittaker	13	140	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15	7⅜	Wickes .75r		60	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
4¼	2⅛	WiebdtSt .28	9	9	4	4	4 +	⅛
37⅞	22½	WilmsCo .60	4	169	26	25¾	25⅞+	¼
7	4½	WilshrO .10e	8	16	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
41	27⅞	WinnDx 1.44	14	40	38⅝	38¼	38⅝+	⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		79	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
29¼	22¼	WiscEl 1.92	11	38	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛+	⅛
19⅞	15¼	WisGas 1.70	7	45	17¼	17	17⅛+	⅛
26	24⅞	WisG pf2.55		z340	26	25⅝	26 +	⅜
17⅞	11⅞	WiscPS 1.38	8	49	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	¼
27⅛	17⅛	Witco 1.20	10	28	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
5¼	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	13	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10¾	6⅝	Wometco .60	7	2	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
25	3	WoodsCp .48	3	53	6⅛	6	6	
17½	12¾	Woods Pete	5	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	½
22¾	9⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	206	22⅛	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
33½	21	Wolw pf2.20		1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜—	⅛
70⅞	41⅝	Wrigly 2.40a	10	14	70½	70¼	70½—	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Wyly Corp		47	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	¼
		X - Y - Z						
87⅞	46⅛	XeroxCp 1	16	458	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛+	⅜
12½	6⅛	Xtra Inc	19	61	7¾	7½	7¾+	¼
12	4⅞	Yates Ind	91	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
13	8⅝	YngSDr .40a	5	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
24½	9¾	ZaleCorp .80	9	19	21¼	21	21¼	
16⅝	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	16	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
7⅝	2⅜	Zayre Corp	588	44	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
28⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	20	17	24	23⅝	24 +	⅜
12¾	4½	Zurn Ind .32	9	8	9¾	9⅛	9¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 2

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¾	4¾	AAR Cp .20	19	3	7	7	7	
6⅞	3⅛	AAV Cos .28	3	2	4¾	4½	4½+	¼
5	1⅜	Action .10e	7	2	4½	4½	4½	
2½	¾	Adam Russl	6	3	2	2	2	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	10	3	10⅝	10	10⅛—	⅝
4½	2	A&EPlast P	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1⅞	½	Aegis Corp	5	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	
6⅞	2½	AeroFlo .15e	3	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Aeronca Inc		8	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
7¼	3⅛	Affil Hsp .20	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4¼	2	After Six .16	5	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	¼
25	10	Alan Wood		3	11¾	11¼	11⅝+	⅝
6	2⅞	Alaska Airl	3	9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
3⅝	⅞	Alba Waldn	7	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	5⅝	Alcolac .15e	6	13	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		20	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
25	20	AllegA pfC 3		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅝
2⅞	1½	AllegA wtO		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	13¼	AlldThr 1.40	5	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
4¾	1⅜	Altamil Cp	5	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
51	41⅛	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	44½	44½	44½+	½
5⅝	¼	AHessLL wt		48	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
7⅝	2¼	Am Agronics		69	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
8⅝	5	AmBltrt .50	6	4	6	6	6	
11⅝	7	AmBusP .26	11	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5¼	1½	Am Fletch		7	2½	2¼	2½+	⅛
15⅞	8⅝	A GarPd .34	5	7	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Am Intl Pict	3	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
19⅝	7⅝	AMaizeA .50	4	7	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜—	⅛
19⅝	8⅛	AMaizeB .50	4	7	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	½
45⅛	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	4	36⅝	36	36⅝+	⅝
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		21	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
3⅞	¾	Am Plan Cp		5	1	1	1	
3⅛	1	Am Rlty Tr		2	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
4¾	2	A SafEq .11t	26	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
14½	8	A SciEn .07e	10	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	AmUtils .72		31	9⅝	9	9⅛	⅛
11⅞	4⅜	AMIC Cp	7	6	7½	7⅜	7½—	⅛
4⅞	1⅝	AndreR .27e	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼+	
3½	1⅝	Anglo C .12e	7	47	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	2⅛	Anthony .19t	5	5	5	5	5	
2⅞	1⅛	Appl Data	23	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		9	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
2⅞	1	Armac Ent		1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
11⅞	9¼	ArmInCp .12	5	12	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
5¼	2½	Arrow Elect	4	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Arundel .49t		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	6⅝	Asamera .25	5	8	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
9½	4⅜	Aspro .50e	5	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
3¾	1	Astrex Inc		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1⅜	½	Atco Ind	37	2	¾	¾	¾	
2⅞	¾	ATI Inc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11⅞	2⅞	Atl Richf wt		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
19⅝	10	Austral Oil	9	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	½
9⅝	4⅛	Auto Train	13	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Auto Bldg		1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Autmat Red		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅜
17	11¾	AVC Cp .20e	3	2	14	14	14 +	⅛
		B						
8⅝	4½	BadgrMt .50	6	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	BakerM .15t	6	6	4¼	4¼	4¼+	¼
6	4	BaldwS .32a		1	5	5	5 +	⅛
15-16	⅜	BangPun wt		5	¾	¾	¾+	1-16
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCll Lt	319	4	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Banner .06	5	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		2	2½	2⅜	2½	
5⅛	3⅝	Barry R .24t	5	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2	1	Barwick ET		24	1⅜	1¼	1¼+	⅛
9¾	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	10	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6⅛	1⅝	Benrus Crp	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅞	2¼	Berg Bruns	9	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Brg B pf1.15		5	13⅝	13	13 —	⅛
2¾	1	BernzOma		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¾	2½	BervenC .12		10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	¼
2½	1	Beverly Ent		16	1⅛	1⅛	1¼+	⅛
14⅞	5¾	Bic Pen .36	8	1	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
25½	12⅜	Big Ber 1.32	5	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
7½	3⅛	BigVSu .15e	4	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
11¼	5⅞	BinnySm .60	6	9	11⅝	11¼	11⅝+	¼
5⅝	3½	Blessings	8	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅞	1⅛	Blount .08	6	2	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	5	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	7	34	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
14¼	4½	Bowne .24	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	BowVall .10	38	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
25½	7⅝	BradRs .10e	6	14	13⅝	13	13 +	⅛
18¼	6½	BradfdC .20	13	14	7⅝	7¾	7¾—	⅛
8⅞	3⅞	BranifAr wt		8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
25½	13⅝	BrewerC .60	3	21	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞—	⅛
3¼	11-16	BroDart Ind	5	2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14½	8⅛	BrnF A .52b	8	3	12	12	12 +	⅛
15⅝	8½	BrnF B .52b	8	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
2⅛	7-16	BRT Rl .30e		16	⅝	9-16	⅝+	⅛
3	1¼	BTU Eng	17	4	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
8	4¼	Buell.In .30b	5	1	7	7	7	
12⅞	7¼	Bundy 1.08	9	6	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	½
5¼	1⅝	Burgess Ind	5	7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
14⅝	5¼	Burnsfnt .6	6	37	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
23⅛	14⅝	Buttes G Oil	4	42	18¼	18⅝	18¾+	⅝
		C						
7¾	1⅝	Cablcom Gn	6	16	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	¼
14	6¼	Caldor .15b	8	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜—	¼
7⅝	3	Calcomp		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	9	Cal PrtCm 1	11	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅝	5	Camco Inc	25	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20¾	9⅝	Camptn .40b	3	6	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+	
3 15-16	1⅛	CdnExp GO	8	2	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	
5⅝	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	27	8	4 15-16	4⅞	4⅞—	
4⅝	2 13-16	CdnMarc .21	6	13	15-16	3 15-16	3 15-16	
6	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	24	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	
23⅝	14⅞	Carbon .80e	4	4	18	17⅝	17⅝—	
83	57	Carnat 1.2ua	15	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛+	
3⅜	1¼	Carrols Dev		5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	
15½	11⅝	CasFd 1.20a		x5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
2¾	1¼	Castleton In	7	5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
8	2⅞	Castlwd .20e	6	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
14⅛	6¼	Cavitron Cp	9	6	10	9¾	10 +	
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	8	6	1	15-16	15-16	
15-16	¼	Certron Cp		1	7-16	7-16	7-16+	
4⅝	3	ChadMill .40	11	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	
5	2⅝	Champ Hom		104	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	
6⅛	1⅞	Charlr Med	4	13	3⅛	3½	3½	
20⅝	15⅝	ChiRivt 1.60	11	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
18¼	6¼	Chieftn Dev	71	2	8½	8½	8½+	
2⅝	11-16	Christian Co	14	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	
3⅞	1⅛	Cinerama		4	1⅜	1½	1½	
9	4⅞	Circle K .32	5	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	
5¼	3½	Citation .40	7	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7½	4¼	CityGsFl .60	5	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12⅞	8⅝	CK Pet .25e	6	4	9	8⅞	9 +	
10	2⅞	Clarkson 16	5	12	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	
5¼	2⅛	Clarostat	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
8¼	5⅛	Clausng .48a	3	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	
4⅝	1¼	CMI Corp	5	20	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
7	7-16	CMI Inv wt		12	¾	11-16	¾+	
4⅝	1¼	CMT In Inc	20	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	
22⅝	3	Coachm .10e	10	43	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞+	
3⅛	1¼	Cohuinc .12t	17	1	2	2	2	
9⅝	6⅛	ColeNat .5	7	29	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
15	5¼	Coleman .44	15	4	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	
1⅝	⅛	ColwlMtg wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
21	7	Cmbustn Eq	9	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
35	24¾	Crmlnco 3a	8	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞+	
12⅞	8¼	ComAll .30a	7	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	
16⅝	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	3	3	12	11⅞	12 —	
5⅛	1⅞	Comdor BM		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
19	14½	ComPS 1.82	6	23	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Compo Inc		2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	
2⅝	9-16	CompuDyn	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Conchem .40	24	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	
5⅝	1⅞	Concrd Fab	2	40	5	4¾	4⅞	
7⅞	2	Condec C p	3	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅞	1	Conroy Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	
9¾	5⅝	Con Oil Gas	8	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	
4⅝	3⅛	Consyne Cp	8	11	3¾	3½	3½+	

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 2, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
765	Abitibi	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
2300	Agnico E	365	345	365	+30
892	Alta Gas A	$11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
250	Algo Cent	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
1715	Atco A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅜
1100	BP Can	$11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
332	Bank N S	$40⅝	40½	40⅝—	⅛
6172	Bell Canad	$43⅛	42⅞	43⅛+	⅛
400	Block Bros	350	350	350	
11200	Bovis Cor	95	95	95	+ 7
700	Bralor Res	192	191	192	+ 2
500	Bramalea	$5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
1200	Brameda	120	120	120	+ 1
2950	Bridger	335	325	330	+25
400	BC Forest	$15½	15½	15½—	¼
25	BC Phone	$11	11	11 —	⅛
1500	Brunswk	400	385	400	+20
1800	Cal Pow A	$28¼	28	28¼+	⅛
400	Campau A	460	460	460	— 5
1700	C Nor West	480	470	480	+10
450	Can Perm	$16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
300	C Pakrs C	$20	20	20	
200	Cdn Cel	480	475	480	—10
10	CGE	$24	24	24 —	¼
820	Cl Bk Com	$25⅛	25	25	
749	Cdn Tire A	$45⅞	45⅝	45⅝—	¼
52	Candel Oil	$13½	13½	13½	
700	Cassiar	$7	6⅞	7	
1200	Celanese	440	435	435	+ 5
1700	Chieftan D	$8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7000	Coch Will	35	33	35	+ 2
2325	C Holiday I	270	265	265	—10
1200	Con Bldg	237	234	237	+ 7
2800	Con Distrb	395	390	395	
670	Cons Gas	$12¼	12⅛	12¼+	¼
1200	Cralgmt	485	485	485	+ 5
800	Crush Intl	$8	8	8 +	¼
100	Cyprus	$9	9	9	
205	Dofasco A	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	¼
26	Dom Store	$17⅝	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
1915	East Mal	220	214	220	+ 5
400	Electro A	395	385	395	+10
499	Falcon C	$6	6	6	
630	Falcon	$29¼	29¼	29¼+	¼
100	Francana	$8	8	8 —	⅛
18500	Gnt Mascl	124	120	121	— 2
300	Gibraltar	$5½	5½	5½	
2700	Granduc	138	135	138	— 1
110	Gt Oil Sds	480	480	480	
15	GL Paper	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜—	⅜
459	Guar Trst	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
1603	Hambro C	170	170	170	
204	Harlequin	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
1800	Hawker S	$7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
80	H Bay Co	$15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
830	IAC	$13⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
1300	Int. Mogul	270	258	270	+ 5
3055	Inpr Pipe	$12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
2010	Inv Grp A	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
200	Jannock	$5	5	5 —	⅛
2350	Kaiser Re	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	
1600	Kaps Tran	210	208	210	+ 5
25	Kelsey H	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
883	Kerr A A	$10	10	10 +	⅛
500	Koffler A	345	340	345	+ 5
34	Labatt A	$17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅜
210	Lab Min	$29¼	29½	29½	
20	Lob Co B	490	490	490	+15
500	Loeb M	270	270	270	
58	Mclan H A	$7	7	7 —	¼
3449	MB Ltd	$18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
575	Moore	$48	47⅝	48 +	⅛
802	Nat Trust	$16	16	16	
1747	Noranda A	$29¾	29⅝	29¾+	⅜
7580	Norcen	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	¼
250	Nowsco W	$9	9	9 +	⅛
1000	OSF Ind	350	350	350	
1401	Oshawa A	475	465	[illegible]	
1350	Pamour A	385	375	385	
50	PanCan P	$16½	16½	16½	
60	Pembin A	310	310	310	
715	Pune Point	$29¼	29	29¼	
50	Pitts C	490	490	490	
100	Placer	$19	19	19	
1000	Que Sturg	129	126	129	
100	Redpath A	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
600	Reed Osir A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2800	Revnu Prp	73	71	73	
100	Scotts	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2138	Shell Can	$14⅛	14½	14½	
3050	Sherritt A	$5⅝	5⅝	[illegible]	
655	Siebens	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
100	Simpsons	$7	7	7	
87	Simpson S	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
400	Slater Stl	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
100	Slaf W Can	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
1020	Stelco A	$26½	25⅞	25⅞	
2000	Steep R	135	133	133	
1049	Sundale O	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
100	Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
62	Tex Can	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
1335	Tor Dm Bk	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
76	Tor Star B	$16⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
420	Traders A	$13⅝	13½	13½	
3845	Trans Mt	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1100	TrCan PL	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
125	Un Carbid	$20	20	20	
357	UGas A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
100	U Keno	$9	9	9	
700	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3200	Upp Can	103	98	103	
300	Van Der	260	250	260	
1	Vestgron	$12½	12½	12½	
2700	Voyager P	$10	9⅞	10	
1125	Wstburne	$8	7⅞	8	
2300	West. Mine	260	260	260	
300	Weston	$17½	17½	17½	
10	White Pas	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
1000	Willroy	95	95	95	
1	Woodwd A	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
3400	Yk Bear	205	202	205	
200	Yukon C	105	105	105	

Total sales 853,840 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last
100	Asbestos	$ 21½	21½	21½
7215	Bank Mont	$ 16¼	16⅛	16¼
500	Bombard	255	255	255
650	Can Cemet	$ 9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
1600	Fncl Col	140	140	140
900	Molson B	$ 17	17	17
100	Trizec	$ 13¼	13¼	13¼

Total sales 85,117 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-87	102	103
Asahi 10¼-80	102	104
Ashland 8-87	91¼	92¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-87	103	104
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	91¼	92¼
BFCE 9-82	100⅝	101⅝
B.N.P. 9½-81	103¼	104¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
Broken Hill 10-90	103	104
Broken Hill 9½-81	101¾	102¾
Carlsberg 8¾-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	91	92
CNE 9¼-85	100¼	101¼
CN Rhone 10-80/8	103½	104½
Cons Food 7¼-91	88	89
Conoco 8-86	98¼	99¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Copen Coun 7¾-8	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	99½	100½
Corning 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Cut Ham 8-87	92¼	93¼
Dana 8-87	92	93
Denmark 9-82	102½	103½
Denmark 7½-90	84¼	85¼
Dow Cor 8½-86	100¼	101¼
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EIB 9¾-85	101	102
Erap 9¾-85	100¾	101¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	102	103
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	99	100
First Chic 7-80	94¾	95¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	89¾	90¾
Gen Mills 8-86	97	98
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	84½	85½
Gould 9¾-83	99¾	100¾
GTE 8¼-86	96¼	97¼
Haas 8-78	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	99½	100½
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	99½	100½
Intl Util 8¼-82	95¾	96¾
Kimberley 8½-86	100½	101½
Michelin 7½-88	83¼	84¼
Miles 9¼-80	102¾	103¾
Montreal 9¾-81	102	103
Motorola 8-87	93¾	94¾
N.Zealand 9¼-82	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-8	87½	88¼
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	103	104
NorthAMR 7¾-79	98¼	99¼
Norway 9-80	102	103
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	96¼	97¼
Oslo 8¼-86	96½	98½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	101¼	102¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	104	105
Pac.Light 8-88	91½	92½
Papua 9½-83	101	102
Pemex 10¼-82	101½	102½
Pennwalt 8-87	92⅝	93⅝
Philmorris 8½-86	101½	103½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	95¼	96¼
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	87¾	88¾
Queensld 8½-86	91	92
Ralston 7½-87	93	94
Richardson 8¾-8	102	103
S.A.S. 8-85	89¾	90¾
Scanraff 8¾-89	98¼	99¼
Scott 8¾-86	100	101
Shell 8-86	98	99
Shell 7½-87	93½	94½
Skandin. 10¼-81	105¼	106¼
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	99¾	100¾
Sumitomo 9¼-8	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	91	92
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾-87	88½	89½
Textron 7¼-87	88¼	89¼
Tokyo Cor.10¼-81	101½	102½
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-8	93	94
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	93½	94½
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 9½-85	101	102
Volvo 8-87	90	91
Borden 6⅞-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	94	96
BroadHale 4⅞-87	78	80
Carnation 4-88	84½	86½
Chevron 5-88	95	97
Chrysler 4¾-88	48	50
Chrysler 5-88	50	52
Cont Tel 5½-88	77	79
Comm In 6¼-88	76	78
Dart Ind 4¾-88	83	85
EastKodak 4½-88	117½	119½
Econ Lab 4⅞-87	78	80
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 6-86	87½	89½
Ford 5-88	76	78
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Food 4¾-82	87½	89½
Gillette 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-87	76	78
Gould 5-87	86½	88½
Gulf West. 5-88	87½	89½
Honeywell 6-86	79	81
I.S.E. 6¼-89	78	80
ITT 4⅞-87	66¼	68¼
Komatsu 7¼-90	102	104
Matsushita 6¼-90	101½	103
Mitsui 7¼-90	102	104
McDerm 4¾-87	115½	117½
Morgan JP 4¼-8	102	104
Nabisco 5¼-88	94	96
Owens Ill 4½-87	90½	92½
Penney JC 4½-87	80½	82½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	72½	74½
Revlon 4⅞-83	110	112
Revlon 4⅞-87	100½	102½
Sperry 4¼-88	93½	95½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	87	89
Texaco 4½-88	74	76
UnCarb 4¾-82	106	108
WarnLam 4½-87	95	97
WarnLam 4¾-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	72½	74½

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	84½	86½
Ashland 5-88	79½	81½
Beatrice 6¼-91	106½	108½
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	Unavailable		
Previous	99.39	89.24	98.40

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Jan. 2, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter, insurance & industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bak and Trust		
Bankam	42¾	43⅝
1st Bk Sy	41	41¾
1stEmp S	8⅞	9½
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	15	15½
Midl Bks	17¾	18¼
Shaw Cp	19	20
U Va Bks	13¼	13¾
Va N Bnk	14¾	15¾
.... Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	16¾	16¾
.... Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	3⅝	3⅞
AVM Cp	1¼	1⅜
Acushnt	18¼	19¼
Addisn W	7¼	7¾
Adv Ros	1⅝	2⅛
Alberts	5½	6¼
Allco Inc	7½	8
Allyn Bac	4½	4⅞
A El Lab	⅜	1¼
Am Exp	36½	37
Am Finl	7⅛	7½
Am Furn	2½	2¾
Am Greet	8¾	9⅛
Am Telev	13½	14¼
Am Weld	8½	9½
Amtr Dv	⅜	⅞
Anedite	6½	6⅞
Anheus B	33⅞	34
Ard May	2⅝	2⅝
ArkWtG	17¾	18¼
Arvida	4½	5
AsCC Bot	15	15¾
AffGas Lt	12⅞	13¾
Baird At	3	3½
Belt PntC	10¾	14¼
Bang Hy	11⅝	12⅛
Bkam Rlt	6⅛	6⅝
Basselt F	18⅛	19
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	4⅝	4⅞
Belz Lab	36	36¼
Bibb Co	7	7½
Bird Son	76½	79½
Birtchr	⅞	1¼
Bick Hills	36¼	37½
Bonza Int	2⅝	2⅝
Booz AH	7	7¾
Braden	4¼	4¼
Brinks	8	8½
Brks Sca	12	12¾
Brwning	3⅛	3⅝
Buckb M	4¼	4⅞
Buckeye	8½	9
Burn Sim	5⅝	5⅞
CalWSv	25¼	26¼
Campl Ch	1⅝	2⅛
Canrad H	½	⅞
Cap Swst	4¼	4⅝
Capln Air	2⅝	2⅞
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	2¾	3½
CenVt PS	11⅛	12
Chm Lea	7⅛	8½
Chesa Ut	9	10
Chi Brdg	59	60½
Chiltn Cp	3½	4
ChrisSe	126½	129½
Circle F	2	2¼
CitznUt A	27⅞	28⅞
CitznUt B	28	28½
Clark Mf	25½	26½
Clow Cp	5⅝	5⅞
Colu Vent	1½	2¼
Com Clr	13¼	14
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	24	24½
Con Pap	47¼	48¼
Craw Co	10	10¾
Cross Co	12½	13¼
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2½
Danly M	4¼	5¼
Data Dgn	1⅞	2
Data 100	6¾	7¼
Dayt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1¾	2¼
DeKlb Ag	36½	37½
Delhi Oil	2⅝	3
DeLux C	25¼	26½
Det CanT	10½	11¾
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	12½	13¼
Dixn Cru	14¼	15
Docutel	6½	6⅞
Dollar G	8¼	8⅝
Dorch G	8½	8¾
Dow Jone	26¼	27
Doyle DB	8⅞	9⅝
Dunkin D	4⅜	4⅝
Durlron	18¼	19¼
Eberln In	2½	3
Econ Lab	24⅝	24⅞
ElPas El	10⅛	10½
Elba Syst	3¾	4¼
Elder Be	4¾	5
Elec Nucl	6½	7
Elec Mod	1½	2
Energy C	3⅞	4⅝
Entwistl	1¾	2½
Equty Oll	10⅝	13⅞
Ethan Al	16¾	17½
Feb Tek	⅝	1
Fingrhr	3½	3⅞
Fst Bost	16¼	17
Fickngr	12	12½
Fla WatU	⅜	¾
Forest O	13⅞	13¾
Frmlgll	⅝	⅞
Fotomat	10⅝	13
Frkln Cp	2⅞	3⅛
Frmkln El	6⅛	6⅝
Frnd Ice	23¾	24½
Gen RlEs	2⅝	3⅛
Gov EFin	7⅝	8⅛
Graph Cn	12½	13¼
Green Mt	9	9½
Grey Adv	6⅞	7⅝
Gulf Intst	9	9½
Gyrodn	2⅝	3⅛
Harper R	7⅛	8¼
Henred F	16⅝	17½
Holobm	1⅛	1½
Hoover	10⅝	10⅞
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	22¾	23½
Hyatt Cp	4⅝	4½
Hyatt Int	3½	4
Ind Nuclr	3	3⅝
Infra Ind	1½	2
Inferc En	8¾	9¼
Intrmk In	2¼	2⅝
Itrmt G	12	12½
InBk Wsh	2½	2¾
JaSou Ut	22⅝	22⅞
Jamsby	10⅝	11½
Jiffy Fds	⅛	1⅛
Joslyn M	12	12¼
KMS Ind	2½	2⅞
Kaiser Stl	31¾	32½
KaisStl pf	18¼	18¼
Kalvar	2⅛	2⅞
Kaman A	18	18¾
Kamps A	6⅛	6⅞
Kate Gre	½	⅞
Kaysam	2⅝	3⅛
Kear Tr	5¼	5⅝
Kelly Svc	12½	13¼
Keuff Ess	14½	15¼
Keye Fib	13½	14
Key CusF	3⅞	4¼
King Int	1¼	1¾
Knap Vog	10¾	12¾
Lance In	22	22¾
Land Res	⅜	1
Lin Bcast	9⅞	10¼
Log Etrn	2	2½
Madisn G	12⅞	13⅝
Mal Rlty	⅜	⅞
Mallkrt	40¼	41⅝
Manor C	2¼	2⅞
Marlt Frt	3⅝	3⅞
Maui LP	7⅛	7⅝
McCor	33¼	34
McQuay	10	10⅜
Measur	13⅛	14
Medtrn	25⅛	26½
Merld In	1½	2
Mdisx W	13	14
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	45½	47½
Miner In	2⅝	3¼
Minn Gas	16⅝	18⅝
Miss Vl G	12⅝	13⅝
Mrs S Pie	13½	14¼
Mont Col	6⅝	6¾
Moore P	7⅛	8¼
Moore S	13¾	14¾
Motch M	2⅜	3⅜
Mot Club	2½	3
Mueller	9¼	10¼
Narag Cp	4⅝	5½
Nat G&O	7⅝	8½
Nat Lib	2⅞	3¼
N SecRsh	3¾	4¼
Natnw Rl	3	4
NJ Nat G	12¼	13
Nlelsn A	21¾	21⅞
Nlelsn B	21⅝	21⅞
NoCar Gs	9¾	10⅜
NoEOl un	18½	19¼
Nortrp Kl	12¼	13
NW NatG	7⅝	8
NW PuSv	17⅝	17⅞
Noxel Co	14⅞	12
Ogilvy M	17	17¾
Ohio Ferr	14¼	15
Oil Shale	2⅝	2⅞
Ormont	4⅞	5¼
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅞
Over NA	6½	7¼
Pabst Br	21¼	21¾
PacGa R	25⅝	26½
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	2½	3
Pauley P	4⅝	4⅞
Pearl Mt	13	14
Pa Enter	14	14½
PnzlOff B	10¾	11
Pepsi BW	7¼	7¾
Patrsn H	11	11½
Petrolit	68	69½
Petllbon	21¼	22¼
Philip L	10⅝	10⅞
Piedmt A	3⅞	3⅝
Pinkrtn	33	33¾
Pin HIB	23¾	23¾
Platilin	1⅝	2¼
Possis Cp	1¾	1¾
Progrp	1⅜	1⅝
Pub S NC	9⅝	10⅛
P Bennet	16¼	17¼
PutD Cap	3⅝	3⅞
Qual Inns	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2	2½
Rahall C	4⅞	5⅛
Raych Cp	187	192
Raymnd	9½	10½
Racog Eq	6	6¼
Road Ex	42¼	43
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3⅛	4½
Rouse	3⅛	3⅝
Rus Stov	15	15¾
Sadlier	1⅝	1⅞
Scan Dat	2½	2¾
Scripps H	20½	21½
Sels Delt	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅝	2⅞
Seven U	32½	33¼
Snap Tls	32	33
SolidSt Sc	5¾	6¼
S Cal Wat	11⅛	11⅞
Sw Gs Cp	9⅞	10¼
Sw El Sv	15¼	16
Slandyn	13	13¾
Std Regis	16	16¾
Stan HPd	10½	13½
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4
Strawb Cl	24	25½
Suedal F	1¼	1¾
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME C	3⅝	3⅞
Tampax	37¾	38¼
Taylr Wl	13⅝	14⅝
Tech Pub	6⅛	7¼
Tecum P	29	31
Tennant	23	25
Tffny Co	7	7½
Transo O	8⅛	9¼
Trico Pd	22½	24½
Tyson F	14⅛	14⅝
Trltn OG	1⅝	2⅛
Un McGll	10	11
US TrkLn	12⅝	12⅞
US Bknt	4¼	4⅝
Up Pen P	17¼	18
Valley Gs	7¼	8¼
VanD Alr	7¼	8
Vance S	3⅞	4⅛
Velcro	6⅛	7
Ventron	17¼	18
Wads Pu	7¼	7¾
Wsh NG	10¼	10¾
Webb Re	5	5½
Weco Dvl	1⅜	1⅝
Weight W	5⅝	6
Weldtrn	1¼	2
Welmg M	6⅛	6⅝
Well Gar	3	3⅛
Welsbch	2⅜	3⅛
Wsln Mtg	1¼	1¾
Westmd	37¼	40
Wisc PL	17	17¾
Wdwrd L	26⅝	26⅞
right W	3⅛	3½
ZionUt B	18⅛	19½

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	.73¾	.82½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.71
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.37½	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.93	202.72
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	66-67	74-75
Lead spot, lb.	1.9	2.4½
Copper elec. lb.	63⅞-65	68¾-74
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.1380	3.3875
Zinc E St. L. basis, lb.	.38½-.39	.38-.40
Silver N.Y., oz	4.18	4.36
Gold N.Y., oz.	140.86	175.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	—	815.5

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Jan. 2, 1976

SUGAR (Dec. 31, 1975)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	13.90	14.45	13.90	14.30	13.62
May	13.92	14.50	13.92	14.35	13.61
Jul	13.95	14.50	13.93	14.30	13.61
Sep	13.95	14.40	13.93	14.30	N13.62
Oct	13.95	14.55	13.95	14.30	13.61
Mar	13.95	14.25	13.91	14.10	13.60
May	13.95	14.25	13.90	14.16	13.57

Sales: 3,992.

WOOL (6,000lbs.)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	65.75	66.75	65.30	66.75	65.75
May	63.10	64.05	62.75	64.05	63.05
Jul	61.00	62.15	61.00	62.15	61.15
Sep	59.70	60.55	59.70	60.55	59.60
Dec	57.40	58.40	57.30	58.40	57.50
Mar	56.10	56.90	56.10	56.90	56.00

Sales: 1,268.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	54.50	55.00	54.20	55.00	54.60
Feb	54.80	55.40	54.80	55.40	54.90
Mar	55.40	55.80	54.80	55.80	55.30
May	56.30	56.80	55.80	56.80	56.30
Jul	57.40	57.70	56.80	57.70	57.30
Sep	57.90	58.60	57.80	58.60	58.20
Dec	59.10	59.60	58.80	59.60	59.20
Jan	59.70	60.00	59.50	60.00	59.70

Sales estimated: 1,650.

POTATOES (Dec. 31, 1975)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.75	8.75	8.30	8.30	8.80
Apr	10.25	10.25	9.91	9.91	10.45
May	12.60	12.60	12.40	12.40	12.90
Nov	6.20	6.20	5.85	5.90	6.20

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	417.80	423.00	416.50	423.00	418.10
Mar	421.50	428.00	420.50	427.50	423.60
May	428.00	434.00	427.00	433.80	430.00
Jul	435.00	441.00	433.10	440.10	436.40
Sep	441.00	446.50	440.00	446.30	442.80
Dec	450.50	457.00	450.00	455.80	452.60
Jan	453.50	458.90	452.50	458.90	455.70
Mar	461.50	465.30	459.60	459.60	462.20

Sales estimated: 19,858.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	58.00	58.95	58.00	58.55	58.00
Mar	59.85	60.60	59.85	60.50	59.85
May	61.65	62.20	61.50	B62.05	61.55
Jul	63.10	64.00	63.50	B63.95	63.35
Sep	65.05	65.05	65.05	B64.94	64.35
Nov	64.95	64.95	64.95	B65.65	—

Sales: 175.

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	60.99	62.30	60.99	62.06	60.84
May	61.60	62.75	61.35	62.35	61.25

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	61.40	62.57	61.40	62.40	61.00
Oct	58.70	59.25	58.70	59.25	58.60
Dec	57.05	57.50	57.05	57.48	55.90
Mar	—	—	—	B57.70	B57.15
May	—	—	—	B57.80	B57.25

Sales: 3,350.
B—Bid.

GOLD (100 troy oz)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jan	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.40S	140.20
Feb	140.80	141.50	140.60	141.20S	141.00
Apr	142.20	142.70	142.00	142.50S	142.30
Jun	143.60	143.80	143.60	143.90S	143.80
Oct	146.60	147.00	146.60	147.10S	147.10
Dec	148.70	148.70	148.70	148.80S	148.80
Feb	150.60	150.60	150.60	150.50S	150.60

Sales estimated: 460.
S—Settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.37	3.38½	3.35½	3.37½	3.36
May	3.43	3.44½	3.41½	3.43½	3.42
Jul	3.44½	3.46½	3.43	3.45¼	3.44
Sep	3.50	3.52½	3.50	3.52½	3.51
Dec	3.60	3.60	3.59½	3.60	—

CORN (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.62½	2.62½	2.59¾	2.61½	2.61½
May	2.67¼	2.67¾	2.65	2.67	2.67¼
Jul	2.72	2.72	2.69¼	2.71¼	2.72
Sep	2.68½	2.68½	2.67½	2.67¾	2.70
Dec	2.64	2.64	2.60¾	2.62	2.64
Mar	2.68½	2.68½	2.68	2.68½	2.70

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	4.48	4.50½	4.46	4.48½	4.49
Mar	4.59	4.59½	4.55	4.58½	4.59½
May	4.68	4.68½	4.64	4.65½	4.68
Jul	4.76½	4.77	4.72½	4.74	4.76½
Aug	4.79½	4.79¾	4.76	4.77	4.79½
Sep	4.83½	4.83½	4.81	4.82	4.85
Nov	4.91	4.92	4.88	4.89	4.92
Jan	4.97½	4.97½	4.96	4.97	4.99

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	15.50	15.75	15.45	15.60	15.50
Mar	15.65	15.95	15.61	15.80	15.75
May	15.95	16.10	15.81	16.00	16.00
Jul	16.10	16.25	16.00	16.20	16.25
Aug	16.25	16.30	16.15	16.25	16.30
Sep	16.35	16.35	16.20	16.25	16.35
Oct	16.40	16.50	16.30	16.30	16.45
Dec	16.50	16.50	16.40	16.40	16.50

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	128.50	128.50	127.50	127.80	128.30
Mar	131.20	131.60	130.30	130.70	131.40
May	128.50	129.20	127.50	129.00	128.00
Jul	131.50	132.00	131.00	131.50	132.00
Aug	132.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	133.00
Sep	134.50	134.50	133.50	133.50	134.00
Oct	134.50	136.00	134.50	135.00	134.50
Dec	—	—	—	135.00	135.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	419.50	426.00	418.00	425.50	421.00
Mar	423.60	429.50	423.60	429.50	—
Apr	426.00	431.50	423.50	431.50	426.50
Jun	432.50	438.00	430.50	438.00	433.20
Aug	439.50	443.50	438.00	442.50	439.50
Oct	446.50	452.00	445.00	451.00	447.00
Dec	453.00	457.50	451.50	457.50	452.50
Feb	459.00	464.00	458.00	464.00	459.50
Apr	465.50	470.50	465.50	470.50	465.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	42.80	42.85	42.10	42.25	42.00
Apr	40.90	40.90	40.37	40.65	41.40
Jun	41.70	41.95	41.50	41.62	41.35
Aug	41.95	42.20	41.60	41.80	42.07
Oct	41.65	41.80	41.50	a41.50	b41.80

Sales: Feb 3568; April 1728; June 815; Aug 236; Oct 27.
Open interest: Feb 15886; April 6268; June 4623; Aug 2004; Oct 740.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	48.25	48.45	47.52	47.90	48.40
Apr	44.90	45.10	44.10	44.50	b44.90
Jun	45.00	45.75	44.60	45.20	45.10
Jul	44.80	45.65	44.50	45.55	45.00
Aug	43.02	43.70	42.62	43.70	43.10
Oct	40.00	40.70	39.80	b40.70	40.50
Dec	40.95	40.65	40.00	b40.65	b40.55

Sales: Feb 2919; April 1655; June 692; July 308; Aug 92; Oct 26; Dec 13.
Open interest: Feb 7442; April 4166; June 2681; July 1921; Aug 496; Oct 269; Dec 55.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Jan	53.20	53.45	52.55	53.10	53.05
Feb	48.25	48.80	48.00	48.70	48.30
Mar	48.90	49.00	48.30	a48.90	48.75
Apr	45.00	45.00	44.70	44.70	45.00
May	43.75	43.75	43.40	43.70	43.90
Jun	44.10	44.65	44.10	a44.35	44.25
Sep	—	—	—	n51.95	n51.95

Sales: Jan 264; Feb 23; March 16; April 4; May 9; June 3; Sep 0.
Open interest: Jan 658; Feb 446; March 435; April 47; May 198; June 14; Sep 1.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Feb	72.50	74.25	72.50	73.90	b72.25
Mar	71.75	73.30	71.75	73.25	b71.30
May	72.00	73.40	71.90	72.85	b71.40
Jul	71.70	72.77	71.40	72.35	b70.77
Aug	70.32	70.32	68.75	70.10	b68.32

Sales: Feb 2952; March 935; May 705; July 508; Aug 249.
Open interest: Feb 4276; March 2514; May 2003; July 2456; Aug 960.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	141.50	141.90	141.20	141.40	141.40
Jun	144.00	144.10	143.40	143.60	143.60
Sep	146.10	146.50	145.90	146.30	146.20
Dec	148.80	149.00	148.70	148.70	148.50
Mar	—	—	—	152.40	152.00

Sales: March 544; June 45; Sep. 40; Dec. 10; March 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	169	166.25	167.25-167.45	168.70-169
May	169.25	167	167.25-167.50	169 -169.25
Aug	169.50	167.50	167.75-167.95	168 -169
Oct	168.50	167.50	167.80-168	167.70-168
Dec	170	168	167.95-168.20	168.05-170
Mar	—	—	167.90-168.25	167 -168
May	168		167.50-168.20	167 -168

Lots: 1,178.

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
COCOA				
Mar	748	738.50	740 -741	744.50-746
May	728	718	722 -723	726 -727
Jul	712	706	708 -708.50	714.50-715
Sep	698	691	692 -693	698 -699
Dec	672	666	669 -674	670 -673
Mar	—	—	662 -666	660 -662
May	—	—	641 -667	— —

Lots: 3,035.

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
COFFEE				
Jan	788	778	777 -780	789 -790
Mar	798	788	789 -790	798 -799
May	800	799	800 -802	807 -808
Jul	810	814	810 -812	815 -816
Sep	816	820	817 -819	821 -822
Nov	824		824 -825	826 -827
Jan	—	—	820 -829	831 -832

Lots: 627.

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
COFFEE				
Jan	708	—	706-715	—
Mar	—	—	721-726	— 1
May	726	—	722-726	— 2
Jul	—	—	722-724	— 2
Sep	—	—	725-729	—20
Nov	727	726	726-729	—
Jan	—	—	727-729	—
COCOA				
Mar	683	676	681-683	+21
May	681	674	681-683	+24
Jul	—	—	645—	+25
Sep	645		647-650	+27
Dec	—	—	620-625	+24
Mar	—	—	605-620	—

Lots: 198.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-47

Apco Oil, CIIILt 2.62pf, Cent Soya, Champ Int, Chi EasIll, CinnGas El, ColGas pfA, Con Edis, Consu Pow, ConPow 6pf, CnPw 5.50pf, Cunn Drug, Data Genl, Easco Corp, Harris Cp, Heinz pf, Iowa PSvc, Kane Miller, Kerr Glass, KLM Airl, Massey F, MichWisc pf, NiagM Pow, Nwst Airl, Orange Rk, Owens Ill, Oford Ind, Pasco Inc, Phila Elec, Reynold Ind, Reynlnd pf, Rich Merr, Royal Dut, StRegis Pap, Sav A Stop, Swest PSvc, Stop Shop, Tandy Corp, TesoroP pf, TeETrn pf, Tefl Ind, UAL Inc, U Shoe, Va ElPow, Wall Murr, Westvaco, Wrigley

NEW LOWS-1

Granitvle

Venezuela Seeks Loans Abroad

CARACAS, Venezuela, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Venezuela will borrow abroad in order to finance a $14-billion development of basic industries such as petrochemicals and steel, President Carlos Andres Perez said today.

The money will be needed in the near future and Venezuela will not necessarily approach traditional finance sources but also other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, Japan and Scandinavia, he said.

Mr. Perez said the government signed contracts with 18 foreign companies to sell 1.5 million barrels of oil daily for the next two years, initially at $14.81 a barrel but with a price revision every three months.

The companies, most of them U.S.-owned, offered to buy up to 2.4 million barrels a day if Venezuela dropped the price by 20 cents a barrel, but the government stood firm on the current price in solidarity with other OPEC members, Mr. Perez said.

Currency Rates

January 2, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6860	5.4370	102.445*	59.9950*	30.31y	—	6.7900*	102.55*	43.54*
Brussels (c)	39.46	80	15.0790	8.8325	5.7820*	14.71	—	15.09	6.4025
Frankfurt	2.6192	5.3020	—	58.50*	3.335x	97.58*	6.636*	100.04*	42.47*
London (a)	2.02445	—	5.3010	9.0510	1383.20	5.43135	79.91	5.2965	12.4350
Milan	683.80	1383.50	260.90	152.74	—	254.62	17.306	261.05	110.30
Paris	4.47325	9.0600	170.825*	—	6.5540x	166.825*	11.3412*	170.975*	72.625*
Zurich	— Closed —								

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.17125; Escudo: 27.35; Israeli £: 7.10; Peseta: 59.775; Schilling: 18.505; Sw. krona: 4.41025; Yen: 305.10; Belgian financial franc: 40.30; Hong Kong $: 5.0330; Canadian $: 1.0154.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (a) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	99.00	96.30	99.00	77.00
Brussels	— Closed —		137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	154.16	151.44	154.16	110.56
London 30	384.80	375.70	384.80	146.00
London 500	167.51	165.08	167.51	64.49
Milan	83.57	82.79	108.36	75.41
Paris	100.40	133.10	138.70	89.70
Sydney	— Closed —		443.07	289.88
Tokyo (n)	— Closed —		333.11	265.34
Tokyo (o)	— Closed —		4564.83	3537.04
Zurich	— Closed —		291.30	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5⅛-5⅝	3½-3¾	1½-2	10¾-11¼
1 M.	5½-5⅝	3¾-4	2⅝-2⅝	10¾-11⅛
3 M.	5⅞-5⅞	3¾-4	2⅝-3	10⅞-11⅛
6 M.	6⅛-6⅝	3⅞-4⅛	3¼-3½	11⅛-11⅝
1 Y.	7⅛-7⅝	4⅞-5⅛	4 -4¼	11⅝-11⅞

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	44.30
Albert Heijn	106
Algembank	335
Amrobank	81.50
A'dam	110
Fokker	42.70
Heineken	184.50
H.V.A.	58.80
Holl-Am-H	74
Hoogovens	62
K.L.M.	79
Pakhoed	146
Philips new	29.50
Robeco	189.50
Rolinco	135.50
Royal Dutch	115
Unilever	123.40
Van Ommer	259
VerMach	181.20

Frankfurt

AEG	90.30
BASF	161
Bayer	133.10
Commerzbk	221
Cont Gummi	97.50
Daimler	352
Demag	200.50
DeutBank	345
DresdeBk	280
Hoechst	153.30
Gels Aktien	78
Hoesch	62.80
Karstadt	429
Kaufhof	261
KHD	181
Lufthansa	72.80
Mannesmann	339.50
Metallgesell	244
Neckermann	107.50
Rheinstahl	82.50
RWE new	142.50
Schering	383
Siemens	314
Thyssen	116.50
Veba	107
Volkswagen	140.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.55
Anglo-Am	£30.50
Barclay Bk	2.98
Beecham Gr	3.48
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.31
Bowater	1.74
Brit-Am Tob	3.53
Brit Oxyg	0.56
Brit Pet	5.86
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.50
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	1.51
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeer D	3.04
Decca Rec	2.90
Distillers	1.45
Dunlop	0.70
E Mustine	2.39
GEC	1.48
FreeStGed	£21½
GKN	2.65
Glaxo Gr	3.75
Gold Fields	2.20
Gt Un St	2.11
Guinness	1.39
Hawker-Sidd	3.52
Hudson Bay	£12⅞
Imp Chem	3.36
Imps	0.83
Mar & Spen	0.99
MetalBox	2.90
Nichols	0.72
Plessey	0.66
Rand Mines	2.68
Rank Org	1.54
Royal Dutch	£33.75
R.T.Z.	1.91
Shell	3.84
Thorn (A)	2.26
Tube Invest	3.18
Union Carb	4.20
Vickers	1.51
War L3½	£34⅝
West Deep	£15
West Drief	£34⅝
West Hold	£23⅞
West Min	1.43
Woolworth	0.74
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	1,238
Erba	2,500
Erote Marelli	497
Fiat	1,429
Finsider	263
Generali	43,730
IFI	2,280
Italgas	605
Italsider	399.75
LaRinas	77
Montedis	525
Olivetti	1,241
Pirelli	822
Snia Visco	1,422
Terni	410

Paris

Air Liquide	362.50
Alimentaire	82.50
BSN	583
Carrefour	1,960
Cim Lafarge	192
Citroen	47
Cie Bancaire	483
CFP	118
CGE	314
CCF	150
Ferodo	390
Imétal	78.10
L'Oréal	1,035
Mach Bull	31.60
Michelin	1,388
Moët-Henn	583
Moulinex	308
Paribas	188
PUK	104.50
Penarroya	50
Perrier	105.50
Peugeot	304.50
Rh Poulenc	108.50
Saclior	66.70
St Gobain	140
Suez	270
Télémécan	840
Thomson	258
Usinor	72

Market Summary

Jan 2, 1976

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	Ch
MidSouUt	129,700	14⅞	
Texaco Inc	107,200	23⅞	+
Chrysler	91,000	11¼	+
ITE Imperl	88,800	19¼	—
Westgh El	85,200	13⅜	
Con Edis	84,700	15⅞	+
Southern Co	81,400	14¾	
Avon Prod	79,000	34⅞	
Citicorp	75,100	30⅛	+
Pub Svc Col	75,100	16⅝	+
Gen Mills	73,800	29⅞	—
RCA	73,400	19⅞	+
Va ElPow	71,100	14	+
Scott Paper	69,800	14⅝	
AmT&T pfB	65,600	45⅞	

	Today
Volume (in millions)	10.30
Advances	1123
Declines	318
Unchanged	359
Total issues	1800
New 1975-76 highs	47
New 1975-76 lows	1

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Presley Co	59,600	7½	+
Westates P	32,700	10¼	+
Gladding	27,500	3¼	+
TesoroPt wt	19,400	3⅝	+
Syntx Corp	19,100	30⅝	+
Intl Bknnot	18,800	1⅛	
Lincoln Am	16,700	3⅜	+
Champ Ho	15,400	3⅞	
Fed Resrcs	13,700	4⅝	+
Concrd Fab	12,200	5⅞	+

Approx total stock sales 1,080,0
Stock sales year ago 1,629,3

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	
84.31	83.47	84.31	+.4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch
30 Ind	854.14	860.44	848.63	858.71	+6
20 Trn	172.82	176.24	172.07	175.69	+3
15 Util	83.91	85.09	83.53	84.84	+1
65 Stk	262.16	265.14	260.67	264.58	+3

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.
425 Industrials	101.95	100.45	101.64	+
15 Railroads	38.84	38.03	38.77	+
60 Utilities	45.12	44.28	44.94	+
500 Stocks	91.18	89.81	90.90	+

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.
Composite	48.05	47.67	48.04	+
Industrials	53.16	52.73	53.16	+
Transportation	33.43	33.05	33.43	+
Utility	33.72	33.54	33.72	+
Finance	45.77	45.30	45.77	+

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales
Dec. 31	164,403	494,415
Dec. 30	172,121	552,067
Dec. 29	177,582	548,346
Dec. 26	92,403	248,217
Dec. 24	100,521	261,587
Dec. 23	167,941	579,276

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

A Polish Trawler Released in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI). — The Polish fishing vessel Lep... was released from custody tod... after payment of a $185,000 fi... to the U.S. government for catch... ing mackerel off Long Islan... within the 12-mile fishing lim...

The 288-foot trawler-factor... ship, which has been in Coa... Guard custody following its sei... sure off Fire Island Sunday, w... cleared to leave Governor's Isla... whenever it is ready.

In announcing the settlement, U.S. Attorney Thomas Cahill sa... criminal charges have been drop... ped against the ship's captain, who would have faced forfeiture of his vessel, fines up to $100,000 and as much as a year in prison if he had been convicted after a trial.

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day.
Everywhere you go.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 2

(Continued from preceding page.)

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1 3/4	5/8	Cont Mater		96	3/4	5/8	3/4+	1/8
8 3/4	5 1/4	Cook El .40	6	3	5 3/4	5 5/8	5 5/8	
21 1/2	18	Cook Ind .40	3	8	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4+	1/4
13 3/8	10 3/4	CookPnt V 1	7	1	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8+	1/8
4 1/4	2 5/8	Cooper Jai		1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2+	1/8
7 3/4	2 3/8	Cordon Intl		17	3 1/4	3	3 1/8+	1/8
18 3/4	8 1/4	Core Labs	6	3	9 1/2	9	9 1/2	
24	14 1/2	CorrBlk 1.20	8	6	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2	
17 1/4	4 5/8	CosCbl Com	18	3	13 1/8	13	13 —	3/4
9 3/4	2	Craig .05e	7	16	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 3/8—	1/4
2 3/4	1	Crest Foam		2	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/4+	1/8
35 1/4	19 3/4	Cross AT .92	10	3	32 1/4	32	32 1/4+	1/2
28 3/4	14 1/2	CwnCPt .60r	3	2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4+	3/4
8 7/8	3 3/4	CrutcR .05e	7	23	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4+	1/8
15 7/8	7	CrystlO .40e		1	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4—	1/8
8 1/2	3 3/4	Cubic Cp .20		14	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/2+	1/4
1 3/8	3/4	Crtis Math	9	17	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2+	1/2
9 3/4	6 1/4	CW Tran .40	5	1	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4+	1/8
		D						
4 3/4	1 7/8	Daon Cre		1	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 5/8—	1/4
6 7/8	2 1/4	Dason Oil	19	1	2 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8+	1/8
16 1/2	13	Danielin .14	6	2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/4—	1/4
43	27 3/4	Data Dct	5	1	32 7/8	32 7/8	32 7/8—	1/4
6 1/2	2 1/4	Dataprod	6	27	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2+	1/8
8 5/8	5	DayMin .10e		7	6 7/8	6 1/2	6 1/2+	1/8
9 7/8	5	Del Labs .24	6	1	9 3/8	9 3/4	9 3/4+	1/4
1 1/4	5-16	DeltaCp A		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
14 5/8	5 3/4	Den Tal Ez	6	17	7 1/2	7	7 1/2+	1/8
6 3/4	2 1/2	Dev Cp A		3	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 3/8	
29 3/8	15 1/2	DlaD 1.72t	4	6	16 3/4	15 7/8	16 1/4+	3/8
9 3/4	4 1/4	Digicon Inc	5	5	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/4—	1/8
1 3/4	7-16	Diodes Inc		4	11-16	11-16	11-16	
3 7/8	1 1/4	DisFab .02e	6	1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4+	3/8
16 3/4	11	Diversey .56	7	11	14 1/4	14	14 —	1/8
11 1/8	5 3/4	Dixilyn .20e	3	1	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4—	1/8
37 1/4	17 1/4	Doe Petri	11	2	34	34	34	
25	11 7/8	DplxPd .60	4	3	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4+	1/2
8 3/4	4 1/2	Dr Tst .25b	7	3	6	5 7/8	6 +	1/8
4 1/8	1 7/8	Dynicin .05e	6	6	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 5/8—	1/8
4 3/4	2 7/8	DynAer	7	5	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4+	1/8
9 1/2	2 1/4	Dynell .14t	26	4	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
		E						
10	3 1/4	ErlScheb .36	11	30	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4—	1/2
16 1/8	8 3/4	EarthRes 1	6	13	13 5/8	13 1/4	13 1/4—	1/8
32	18 7/8	EasonO .10r	15	10	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4+	1/4
10 3/4	3 1/8	Ecodyne	7	1	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/8	
23 1/2	16 1/4	Edgllon .50r	4	11	22 1/4	22 1/2	22 1/4+	1/2
13 1/4	4 1/4	Edwrds .30g	3	5	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2—	1/4
6 7/8	3 7/8	El Hose .40	10	5	4 1/8	4 1/2	4 1/2	
3 1/4	1 1/2	ElAdD .21t		1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4+	1/8
11 1/2	8 1/2	Electrog .86	6	1	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2+	1/4
4	15-16	Elect Resch		10	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
20 1/2	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	1	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	
14	7	ELT .10e	7	36	10 7/8	10 1/2	10 7/8+	3/8
9	4 1/2	ErnstEC .48	4	5	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4+	1/4
10 1/2	4 1/2	EvanAr .10r	8	3	8 7/8	8 3/4	8 7/8+	1/4
6	2 3/4	Execin .23t	8	5	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 3/4+	1/4
		F						
5 3/4	1 1/8	Fab Ind	5	1	4	4	4 +	1/8
4 3/4	2 3/8	FairC .14e	10	10	2 7/8	2 5/8	2 7/8	
44 3/4	16 1/4	FalconS .40a	4	5	29	28 3/4	29 +	1/4
5 1/4	1 1/4	Fa Dol Str	15	1	5	5	5	
3 1/4	7/8	Faily Rec	3	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
9 3/4	3 5/8	FannyF .42t	12	7	9 1/4	9	9 —	1/4
3 1/4	7/8	Fash Fabric		1	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8—	1/8
5	2	Fed Resrces		107	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/2+	3/8
12 3/8	7 1/2	Feint .12e	22	5	8 1/4	8	8 1/4+	1/8
6 1/4	3 1/4	Felsway .32	5	9	5 1/8	5	5 —	1/8
3 1/2	1 1/8	Fibrebrd wt		1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
2 1/2	13-16	Fields Plast		5	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1/8
6 1/4	2 3/4	Filways	5	41	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 3/4+	3/8
7 3/4	3 7/8	FinGen .36b	9	17	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	
9 1/2	5 1/8	FstConn .20	6	1	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4+	1/4
9 7/8	5	FstSLSh .12		2	6	5 7/8	5 7/8—	1/8
14 3/4	4 1/2	FlschrP .48t	8	6	9 7/8	9 3/4	9 7/8+	1/8
14 1/2	12 1/4	FitchbG 1.38	7	1	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2—	1/8
3 3/8	7/8	Flagg Ind		1	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8+	1/8
19	6 1/2	Flight Safty	8	9	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	
2 1/4	1 1/8	Fla Capital	4	8	2	1 7/8	2	
26 3/4	10 1/4	FlReJ .72t	8	3	23 7/8	23 3/4	23 7/8+	3/8
25	11 1/4	Fly Dia Oil	5	5	14	13 7/8	13 7/8—	1/8
5 3/4	3 1/4	Foodr .15e	3	6	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 3/4	
35	25 3/4	Foote pf2.20		1	28	28	28 +	1/4
6 1/4	3	Forest City		1	4	4	4	
8 3/4	4	FrankN .32	6	2	7	7	7 +	1/4
34	16 1/2	Fresnillo 1b	8	3	18 1/2	17 7/8	18 1/4+	1/2
6	3 1/4	Fried .16a	3	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2+	1/4
15 1/2	6 7/8	Frigitronic	28	13	13	12 3/4	12 3/4	
		G						
9 3/4	5	Garan .32a	6	19	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4+	1/4
4 3/4	1 7/8	Garcia Corp		5	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4—	1/8
29 3/4	14 3/4	Gearhart .48	6	8	26	25 3/4	26 +	3/8
1 3/4	1/2	Gen Bldrs		2	7/8	7/8	7/8+	1/8
20 1/2	12	Gen Ed Svc	6	1	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	
1 7/8	7-16	G Hosewar		11	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2+	1/4
1 1/4	1/2	Gen Resrcs		1	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1-16
4 1/2	1	Genge Inc		1	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
3 3/4	1 1/4	Geon Ind		21	2 1/4	2	2 1/8+	1/4
4 7/8	1 7/8	Gerber Sci		6	2 3/4	2 3/8	2 3/4+	1/8
13 3/4	5 1/2	Giant Y .40a	66	8	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/4	
2 7/8	1	Gladding Cp		260	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2+	3/4
10 7/8	4 1/2	GlenDis .23t	10	5	7	6 3/4	7 +	1/4
11 1/4	3 1/2	Globein .40a	6	1	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8+	3/8
9 1/2	4 1/4	Glosser .30	5	1	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
24 7/8	12 1/2	Golden Cycl		23	13 3/4	13 1/8	13 3/8—	1/8
5 3/4	1 1/4	GoldnW .10e	6	7	5	4 7/8	4 7/8—	1/4
1 3/8	7-16	Goldfield Cp	17	3	1	1	1	
4 1/2	2 1/8	Goodrich wt		16	2 3/4	2 5/8	2 5/8	
4	1 3/4	GorinSt .10e	5	7	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2+	3/8
17 1/2	10	GormR .30a	7	1	15	15	15 +	1/4
8	3 1/4	GrandA .15e	8	1	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4+	1/4
4 3/4	2 1/8	GtBasin Pet		11	2 3/4	2 5/8	2 5/8—	1/8
39 7/8	11	Gt LK Ch .20	15	13	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2—	1/4
7	2 7/8	GtScotS .10r	5	4	4	4	4 +	1/4
3 7/8	1	Greenman	4	2	2 5/8	2 1/2	2 5/8+	1/8
5 7/8	3 3/4	GREIT .48		10	4 3/4	4 5/8	4 3/4+	1/8
3 1/2	1 7/8	Greyhd C	40	1	2 1/4	2	2 —	1/8
15 3/4	4 3/4	GRI Cp .40	5	65	7 1/4	6 7/8	7 +	1/4
11 1/4	6 7/8	GrossTlc .90	7	6	10	10	10 +	1/4
8	4 1/2	Grow C .32b	8	6	6 7/8	6	6 7/8+	1/4
2	1/2	Gruen Ind		3	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4+	1/8
1 3/8	13-16	GSC En .42c	12	2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8—	1/8
1 3/4	1/2	GTI Corp		2	3/4	3/4	3/4+	1-16
3/4	1/8	GuardMl wt		20	3-16	3-16	3-16+	1-16
6 1/4	4 1/2	GuardCh .40	42	4	5	4	5 +	1/4
6 1/4	2	Guilford .20	11	3	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2+	1/4
32 1/2	23 3/4	GHOilCan 1	8	2	27	27	27 —	1/4
9 7/8	2 1/2	Glfstrm LD		2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4+	1/8
		H						
8 3/4	6 1/2	HallsMot .45	5	1	7	7	7	
4 1/4	1 3/4	Hampin Ind	14	2	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8+	1/4
20 3/4	5 3/4	Harmn .30b	5	1	15 3/4	15 3/4	15 3/4—	1/4
16	6 3/4	HartzM .05e	12	7	10 7/8	10 5/8	10 7/8+	1/8
5 3/4	2 1/8	HawaiA .10r	14	12	3	3	3	
2 3/4	11-16	Heinick Inst	7	2	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	
3 1/2	3/4	Hel'mn Mlg		1	1	1	1 +	1-16
13 1/2	5 1/2	Yer Mal .48	4	2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
5 1/2	2 1/2	HIG Inc .15t	5	4	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	
12 3/4	6	HiShear .27e	8	1	6 1/8	6 1/8	6 1/8+	1/8
5	3	Hillhavn .24	6	2	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8+	1/4
21 3/4	6	Hiatrnic .20	12	2	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8+	1/8
3 1/4	1 3/8	Hofmn Ind		4	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8+	1/4
3 7/8	1 3/8	Holly Corp	4	2	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
17 7/8	15 3/4	HormelG 1	6	2	18	18	18 +	1/4
8 1/2	3 1/2	Horn Hardrt		1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2+	1/8
7	3 1/2	HospM .55e	7	10	5 7/8	5 3/4	5 7/8+	1/8
7-16	1/4	HospMtg wt		5	5-32	5-32	5-32—1-32	
12 1/4	7 1/8	Hotell 1.57e	9	6	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4+	1/8
6 7/8	3 5/8	House Vl .32	3	5	5	5	5 —	1/8
32 7/8	15 7/8	HoustOil .60	10	29	28 3/4	27 3/4	28 +	1/2
34	18 3/4	HubelIB 1.40	8	2	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2—	1/4
4 3/4	3 1/2	HuckMtg .20	3	1	4	4	4 +	1/8
6 3/4	4	Huffman .40		8	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/8	
20 3/4	11 1/4	HuskyO .60	4	6	17 3/4	17 3/8	17 3/4—	1/8
6 7/8	2	Hycel Inc	28	7	4 1/2	4	4 1/2+	1/4
25 1/4	17 3/4	HygrdFd 1e	5	5	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2+	1/8
		I						
29 3/4	21 3/4	ImpOil A .80	11	9	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4+	1/8
12 1/4	2	Incolerm A	8	6	9	9	9 +	1/4
1 7/8	3/8	Instrum Sys	17	65	7/8	13-16	7/8	
18 1/2	5 1/2	InsSy pf.25e		11	8 1/2	8	8 1/2—	1/8
3 5/8	13-16	Infrmedco	6	10	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4+	1/4
6 1/2	4 1/8	IntlAlum .20	4	5	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4+	1/4
1 7/8	5-16	Intl Banknot	12	75	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 3/8	
20	6 1/2	Int Cour .24	16	6	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
2 7/8	1 1/4	InFuneral S	4	3	1 3/4	1 5/8	1 3/4+	1/8
4	1 3/8	Int Profeins		2	2	2	2 +	1/8
36 1/4	18 1/2	IntSyCon .25	10	22	31 1/2	30 3/4	31 1/2+	1
11 1/8	4 1/4	Interway Cp		33	5 3/4	5	5 1/4	[illegible]
22	7 3/4	Invivers A	5	36	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2	
5 3/4	1 3/4	InvDivers B	6	5	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4+	1/4
7	3 1/4	InvestRlt Tr	200	1	4	4	4 —	1/8
10	3 1/2	IroqBrd .16	9	2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
5 1/8	1 3/4	IrvinInd .16t	5	1	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8+	1/8
11-16	9-16	ITI Corp	11	10	3/4	3/4	3/4+	1-16
		J - K						
9	3 3/4	Jaclyn .36e	5	1	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	
14 1/2	5 1/8	JacobE .40e	5	3	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2—	1/8
5 1/2	1 7/8	Jamswy .11t	5	10	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/4+	1/8
28	17 3/4	John Pd .30	13	2	17 3/4	17 3/4	17 3/4	
5	2 1/4	Juniper Pet	9	2	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4+	1/4
4 1/4	1 1/4	K Tel In .15e	6	1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2+	1/4
11 3/4	4 1/2	Kaisrlnd .26	5	22	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2	
1 1/2	1/4	Kalvex Inc		9	15-16	13-16	15-16+	1/8
8	3 3/4	KaneMill wt		1	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8—	1/4
27 1/4	17	KanebS .90b	7	4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4+	1/4
4	2	KayCp .08e		1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2+	1/8
7 3/4	2	Kotchm .10r	4	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2+	1/4
16 3/4	10 3/4	Kewane .48a	5	10	10 1/2	12 7/8	13	
3	1	Key Co .88		1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4+	1/4
8 3/4	4	Keystind .30	3	2	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 3/4—	1/2
2 1/4	3/4	Kin Ark Crp	11	12	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
7 1/4	1 7/8	Kingstip .20	4	1	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8+	1/8
41 3/4	25 7/8	Kirbyln .22c	10	3	41 3/4	41 3/4	41 3/4+	1/4
14 3/4	4 5/8	Knicker Toy	5	4	10 7/8	10 3/4	10 7/8	
20 3/4	7 3/4	Kolmorg .48	11	2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
11 3/4	2 3/4	KuhnStr .1	7	9	10 1/4	10	10 1/4+	3/8
		L						
5 1/4	2 3/4	LaBarge .04	4	6	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4+	1/8
8 3/4	3 1/2	LafyRad .26	9	26	7 3/4	7	7 1/8+	1/8
4 1/4	1 3/4	Lake Shore	20	43	2	1 7/8	2 +	1/8
5 1/4	2 3/4	LaMaur .20	12	12	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4+	1/4
5 1/4	1 3/4	Laneco .04e	4	6	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2+	1/8
1 1/4	3-16	LCA Cp wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16—1-16	
9 3/4	5 3/4	LeaRonl .26	7	5	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4+	3/8
20 1/4	12	Lee Entr .52	9	1	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2—	1/8
3 3/4	1 1/4	Lee Natl		1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
7 3/4	2 7/8	Lee Pharm		3	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4+	1/8
8 7/8	4 3/4	Leigh Pr .40	6	2	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	
2 7/8	7/8	Leisure Tec		2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4+	1/8
8 1/2	3 1/2	LesliFay .40	6	73	6 3/4	6	6 1/8—	1/8
9 1/2	2 1/4	Levitt .30	6	5	7	7	7 +	1/4
6	1 3/4	Liberty Fab	300	2	6	6	6	
5 1/2	2 1/4	Lightolr .84e	6	2	4		4 —	1/8
5 3/4	3 1/4	Lilli Ann .22	5	2	4	4	4	
3 7/8	1 3/4	Lincoln Am	20	161	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4+	1/4
6 3/4	2 1/4	Lloyds Elec		2	5 3/4	5 1/2	5 1/2	
2 1/2	1	LodgeS .12e	4	2	1 7/8	1 3/4	1 7/8	
18 1/2	7 1/2	Lohmn .88a	8	22	17 3/4	17	17 —	1/8
8 3/4	2 3/4	LoewThe wt		45	4 3/4	4 7/8	4 7/8+	1/8
3 3/4	1 3/4	Logistic .12e		3	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8+	1/8
10 3/4	7 1/4	LaGenSv .72	8	21	9 1/4	9	9 1/4+	1/8
22 7/8	14 1/4	LouisCe 1.20	5	4	20	19 7/8	20	
3 3/4	1 7/8	LSB Ind .14t	3	3	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4+	1/8
4	1 1/4	LTVCorp wt		9	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
6 1/2	2	Lundy Elec	27	8	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	
		M						
1 3/4	1/2	Macrod Ind		12	11-16	5/8	11-16+	1/8
14 1/2	9 7/8	Me PbS 1.32	6	1	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4—	1/8
20	14 1/2	MarkCt .15e	4	62	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 3/4+	1/2
7 3/4	3	Marshal Ind	4	2	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/4+	1/8
28	5 3/4	MartPr .50e	8	15	21 3/4	20 3/4	20 1/2—	1/2
7	3 3/4	Masind .10e	8	3	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
29 1/4	5 3/4	Masneiln .30	5	4	23 7/8	23 3/4	23 7/8+	3/8
2 1/4	1	Masters Inc	6	3	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	
5 7/8	2 7/8	McCull Oil	10	68	3 1/2	3 3/8	3 1/2+	1/8
15 1/2	6	McDonh .40	5	5	13 7/8	13 3/4	13 7/8+	3/8
9 1/2	4 1/2	Medalst .40b	6	1	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8+	1/8
1 1/4	15-16	Medaln Grp		16	1	15-16	1 +	1-16
6 7/8	3	Medenco .12	5	28	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	
16	13 1/4	MediaGn .34	9	6	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2+	3/8
3 5/8	3/8	Metrocare		11	1 1/2	7/8	1 1/2	
2	7/8	Mich Genl		5	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
16 3/4	11 3/4	MichSug 1a	1	11	16 1/2	15 7/8	16 1/4+	1/2
3 1/4	2 3/4	Mich S pf.34		1	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4+	1/4
10 1/4	4 1/2	MidldGls .20	6	56	10 1/4	10	10 1/4+	1/2
34 1/4	10 7/8	MillerWo .40	10	12	30 1/4	29 3/4	29 3/4—	1/2
18 3/4	8	Mil Roy .20e	9	8	12 7/8	12 3/4	12 7/8+	1/8
1 1/2	1/2	Mission IT		10	5/8	5/8	5/8—1-16	
18 1/2	11	MoPac 1.20	7	59	18 1/4	17 3/4	18	
18 3/4	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	71	15 3/4	14 7/8	15 1/2+	3/4
5 1/2	3 1/4	Mite Cp .16	4	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
7 1/4	4 1/2	Molycrp wt		2	6 1/2	6 3/8	6 1/2—	1/8
11 3/4	7	Moog .60	4	1	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4+	1/4
6 1/4	3	MottsSup M	4	1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
1 7/8	5/8	Movielab	4	5	1 1/8	1	1 —	1/8
14 1/2	6 3/4	MPB Cp .70	4	6	18	18	18 +	1/4
5 3/4	2 7/8	MultiAm .20	9	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	
7 1/4	5 3/4	MWA .48b	6	2	7	7	7 —	1/4
		N						
10 3/4	8 1/2	Nat CSS	7	20	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2+	3/8
1 3/4	1/2	Natind wt		1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4+	1/8
3 3/4	1 3/4	NKinney Cp		16	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	
10 1/2	4 1/2	NMedEn .24	4	3	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2+	1/8
8 1/2	7 7/8	Nat Paragn	10	5	6	6	6	
16 3/4	9 3/4	Nat Patent	53	29	14 3/4	10 7/8	14 1/4	
1 7/8	3/4	Nat System	6	2	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
19 1/2	8 1/4	NatwHo .28	12	1	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2—	1/4
2	1 1/4	Nelson LB		2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
2	1	Neonex .05	17	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
25 3/4	17 3/4	NENcclr .30	14	6	24	23 7/8	24 —	3/8
15	8 1/4	NHamp .58e	7	3	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	
4 1/2	1 3/4	Newpark Rs	9	2	2	2	2 +	1/8
14 1/2	3 1/2	N Proc .75e	15	45	14 1/4	13 7/8	13 7/8—	1/4
15 1/2	7 1/2	NYTimes .60	8	24	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4—	1/8
8 3/4	6	NewbE .16b	3	3	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8+	1/8
16 3/4	5 3/4	Nolex Cp	78	38	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4+	1/8
4 1/2	1 3/4	Nortek Ifc	5	26	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4+	1/4
14 1/4	5 3/4	NorAm Roy	9	2	8	8	8 +	1/4
5 1/2	2 9-16	NorCdn Olls	17	2	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 3-16	
52 1/2	42	N IPS pf4.25		z1480	45 3/4	45	45	
5 1/2	1 7/8	Nuclear Dat	6	10	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4+	1/4
		O						
8 3/4	2 3/4	DEA Inc .16	6	3	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4—	1/4
24 1/2	12 7/8	Offshore Co	4	1	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
17 7/8	8	OnLine Sys	13	8	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4—	1/4
2 1/4	5/8	Originala		10	2	1 7/8	2 +	1/4
1 7/8	13-16	Ormand Ind	11	1	1	1	1 +1-16	
5 3/4	2 1/2	Outdr Sport	5	3	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4+	1/4
9 1/4	5 1/4	OvarhDr .40	11	15	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4+	1/4
3 3/4	2 1/4	Overs Secur		1	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	
4	1	Oxford Fst		11	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/2—	1/4
3 1/2	2 1/2	Ozark Air		14	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4+	1/8
		P						
2 3/4	1/2	P&F Indust		11	2	2	2 —	1/8
16 1/2	16	PGEdpf 1.50		1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2—	1/8
4 3/4	2 1/2	P Holds .16		2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4+	1/8
14 1/2	11 7/8	PNwTel 1.20	8	1	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	
24 3/4	19 1/4	PallCorp .24	13	101	23	22 3/4	22 3/4	
13 1/2	6 1/4	PanOcean O	109	21	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4+	1/4
6 1/4	3	ParaPk .30a	3	6	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 3/4+	1/8
3 1/2	1 1/2	Park El .10e		2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
5	2 1/2	Patagonia		5	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/2+	1/8
7 3/4	2 1/2	PatoCG .45e	5	1	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 5/8	
11 3/4	6 1/2	PatrkP .86t	5	8	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4+	1/4
10 1/2	7 1/2	PenRIE 1.15	7	7	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	
2 7/8	3/4	Permaner		7	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2+	1/8
7 3/4	1 3/4	Perfec Corp	3	23	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
10 3/4	3 1/2	Petro Lewis		3	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 1/4	
7 1/2	3	Phoenix Sil	5	7	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	
1 1/4	9-16	Pioneer Sys		3	13-16	11-16	13-16+	1/8
7 1/2	2 1/4	PionTx .85e	3	32	6 3/4	6	6 3/4+	1/2
27 3/4	11 1/2	PitDeMoin 1	10	4	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4+	1/4
6 1/2	5	PiPWVa .56a	10	13	5 7/8	5 3/4	5 7/8+	1/8
32 3/4	30 1/2	Pittway pf	12	6	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4+	1/4
13 3/4	3 1/2	Plant Ind	32	6	8 1/4	8	8 1/4—	1/8
17 3/4	13 1/2	Plantrnc .12	11	5	15	15 1/2	16 —	1/4
3	1	Plaza Rlt In		10	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2+	1/8
3 3/4	1 3/4	PlyGem .51t	20	5	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 3/8	
3/4	1/2	PNB MR wt		10	5-16	1/4	5-16+1-16	
12 3/4	4 1/4	Pneumo .80	4	10	12	11 7/8	12 +	1/4
2 7/8	5-16	Polaron Pd		2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8+	1/8
5 1/2	2 1/2	Prairie Oil	17	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2+	1/8
12 1/2	8 1/2	Pratt Lmb	13	2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2+	1/4
27 1/4	24 3/4	PraiL pf2.25		1	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	
27 3/4	17 1/4	Pront Hall 1	12	7	21 1/4	21	21 1/4+	3/8
5	1 7/8	PresReait B		3	2 1/2	2 3/8	2 1/2—	1/8
6 1/2	1 3/4	Presley Cos		368	7 1/4	6	6 5/8+	3/4
3 1/2	1 1/4	PrimMt .12t		1	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	
9 3/4	5 3/4	PropCT 1.16	7	2	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
1 3/4	15-16	PrdRIE .12e	2	26	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	
2 1/2	1 1/4	Prud Group		1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
49 1/2	42 1/2	PSCol pf4.25		z100	46	46	46 +	1/2
2 3/4	1 1/8	Pulte Hmes	32	6	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/4+	1/8
6 7/8	3 1/2	Purepac Lb	10	3	6 1/4	6 1/8	6 1/4	
		R						
7 1/4	3 1/4	Racon .20a	3	1	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4—	1/8
18 3/4	7 3/4	Ranchrs Ex	11	39	17 7/8	17 1/4	17 7/8+	3/8
25 1/4	10	RangrO Can	37	15	13 3/4	13	13 3/4+	1/4
14 1/2	9 3/4	Ransbrg .80	8	1	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4+	1/8
1 7/8	1	RandAm wt		2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
5 1/2	2 3/4	Rath Pack		2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4+	1/8
2 3/4	1	Reading Ind		2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4+	1/8
18 1/2	12 3/4	RealEst 1.40	11	4	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2—	1/4
7 3/4	3	RifincT .71e	20	4	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8+	1/8
13 3/4	9	RltRef 1.85e	7	6	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4+	1/8
3 3/4	1 3/4	Rediaw Ent	16	7	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	
2 3/4	1 1/4	REDM Cp	7	1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4—	1/8
15-16	5-16	Rel Grp wt		16	7-16	3/8	7-16	
15 7/8	7 1/8	Rem Ar .20a	6	2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2—	1/8
26 3/4	17	RepNY .88	4	1	18 7/8	18 7/8	18 7/8+	1/4
25 1/2	4 3/4	ReschCH .08	25	22	14	10 3/4	13 7/8	
3 7/8	1 1/8	Resrtslntl A	2	54	2	2	2 +	1/8
4 1/8	3/4	Richton Int	3	11	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8—	1/8
19 3/4	8 1/2	Riley Co	6	3	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2+	1/8
14 7/8	4 3/4	RisdonM .36	37	7	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4+	1/8
5 3/4	2 7/8	RLC Corp		14	5 1/4	5	5 1/4+	1/8
35 7/8	17	Robintech	4	3	19	18 7/8	18 7/8—	3/8
4	2	Rob in .pf	4	11	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 3/4+	1/8
6 1/4	2 7/8	Rocor Intl	14	2	3	3	3	
15 7/8	7 3/4	Rogers Corp	46	7	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4+	1/4
4 7/8	2 1/4	Roland Intl	36	5	5	5	5 +	1/8
1 1/4	9-16	Ronco Telep	4	3	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
5 1/2	2	Rossmor Cp		1	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2—	1/8
2 1/4	1 1/4	RSC Indust	7	7	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
5	3 1/4	Rudick pf.56		1	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2+	1/8
2 7/8	1/2	Rusco Ind		1	1	1	1	
14 1/4	7 1/8	Russell .72	4	4	13	13	13 —	1/4
9 3/4	4 7/8	Rust Cft .40	5	19	6	5 3/4	5 3/4	
		S						
17 1/2	3 1/4	Salem .24t	6	3	11 1/2	11 1/8	11 1/8	
20 1/4	7 1/4	Sambos .16e	18	90	15 3/4	15	15 3/4+	3/4
84	67	SDgo pf7.80		z200	72	71	72 +	3
32 1/2	27 1/2	San JW 2.48	7	1	31 1/8	31 1/8	31 1/8+	1/8
3 1/4	1 1/4	Sargent Ind	7	2	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	
7 1/2	3	Saund L .20	8	5	6	6	6	
7 1/8	1 7/8	Schiller Ind	7	3	3	3	3	
14 1/2	10 1/2	Sci Atlanta	11	11	11 1/8	11	11 —	1/4
7/8	3/8	Seaport Cp		7	5/8	5/8	5/8	
9 1/8	4 7/8	SeasnAll .20	5	2	5 1/4	5 1/8	5 1/8—	1/4
2	3/8	Sec Mtg Inv		3	13-16	13-16	13-16+1-16	
8	3 5/8	Selas Corp		2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4+	1/8
4 3/4	1 3/4	Servc Corp	7	3	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/4+	3/8
2 1/2	7/8	SG Sec .51e		3	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4+	1/8
14 1/2	10	SG Se pf1.10		8	13 3/8	13	13	
7 1/8	2	ShearH .10e	3	1	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	
6	3 1/2	Shnd Cp .24t	3	1	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4+	1/8
28 3/4	14 3/4	Shnandh Oil	20	64	25 1/8	24 3/4	24 7/8—	1/8
37 3/4	19 3/4	Shn O pf1.25		3	34	34	34 +	1 1/2
19 1/2	8 1/2	Sherwd Med	8	7	11 1/4	11	11 —	1/4
2 3/4	1 1/4	Shopwell In		4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	
15 1/8	7 3/4	Showboat .80	5	1	12 3/4	12 3/4	12 3/4+	1/4
3 7/8	1 1/4	SikesCp A		17	3 3/4	3	3 3/4+	1/4
4 3/4	1 1/2	Silo Inc		1	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4—	1/8
6	7/8	Solitron		34	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2+	1/8
8 1/8	4	Sonder Brdc	4	10	7	6 3/4	6 7/8+	1/4
14 1/4	4 1/2	Soundsn .40	61	10	13	12 3/4	12 3/4—	1/8
20	17 1/2	SCEO pf1.68		z150	19	19	19	
26	23 1/2	SC 9.2pf 2.30		3	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	
25 7/8	22 7/8	SC 8.8pf 2.21		2	23 1/8	23 1/8	23 1/8	
101 1/2	88	SCE pf8.70		2	92 3/4	92 3/4	92 3/4+	3/8
17 1/4	14 3/4	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16	16	16 +	1/4
16 1/8	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	
12 1/2	1 3/8	SC 4.8pf 1.02		1	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8+	1/8
61 7/8	39 7/8	SouRoyl 1.20	14	8	48 7/8	48 3/4	48 7/8+	3/8
9 7/8	7 7/8	Sowest Airl	7	2	9	9	9	
3	2 1/8	SwtGFin .20		21	2 7/8	2 7/8	2 7/8+	1/8
5 1/4	3 3/4	Spartek .30		1	5	5	5	
8 1/8	3	Specity Rest		2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4+	1/8
9	4 1/2	Spector .10e		1	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8+	1/8
3 5/8	1 1/2	Spectro .12t		1	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	
2 7/8	3/4	Spelzmn Ind		2	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8+3-16	
4	15-16	Spencer .02e		4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2+	1/4
7 3/4	3 3/4	Spencr F .32	4	5	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8+	1/8
5 7/8	3 3/4	Splenlex .48	12	2	4 7/8	4 5/8	4 7/8+	1/8
5 7/8	2 7/8	Std Metl .50t	8	1	3 5/8	3 5/8	3 5/8+	1/8
9 3/4	4 3/4	StdMotA .42	7	9	9 1/4	9	9 —	1/4
5	1 1/2	StdPac Corp	5	2	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4+	1/8
27	10 3/4	StdShrs .40r		6	21 3/4	21 3/4	21 3/4+	3/4
10 3/4	8	Stange .10	27	1	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8—	1/4
1 1/8	15-16	Stardust Inc		5	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8+	1/8
12	8 1/2	StarSup .68a	4	1	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4+	1/8
23 7/8	9 1/2	StarriHo .30	10	1	17 7/8	17 7/8	17 7/8+	1/4
16 1/2	10 1/4	Stepn Ch .52	6	1	12	12	12 —	1/8
2	5/8	Sterl Electr		11	13-16	13-16	13-16	
3 1/4	1 1/4	Stevcoknit	138	2	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	
8 3/4	3 1/2	STP Cp .40e	10	3	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	
10 1/8	5 1/8	StrutW .05e	15	15	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8—	1/8
1	7-16	Summit Org	5	2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
5 3/4	3 1/4	Sunair .30e	5	2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4—	1/8
6 3/4	3 1/2	Sup Surg Mf	7	5	3 3/4	3 5/8	3 5/8—	1/4
1 1/4	1/2	Supronics		1	3/4	3/4	3/4+1-16	
2 7/8	15-16	Susquhana		1	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8—	1/8
7 1/2	2 3/4	Synaloy .05r	4	3	5	5	5 +	1/8
44 3/4	28 1/2	Syntex .40	14	123	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/4+	3/8
6 3/4	15-16	System Eng		38	6	5 7/8	5 7/8—	1/8
		T						
18 3/4	8 1/4	Tasty 1.08a	7	3	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4+	1/4
1 1/8	1/2	Tech Sym		20	11-16	11-16	11-16+	1/8
6 1/4	2 3/4	Techcl Oper		2	2 7/8	2 7/8	2 7/8+	1/4
3	3/4	Techcl Tape	4	2	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8—	1/8
4	2 1/8	TeleCom Cp	4	15	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	
9 7/8	6 1/2	Teleflex .32t	15	1	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4+	1/8
3 1/8	1	Tenna Corp		1	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	
7	3 1/8	Tenneco wt		2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	
9 7/8	2 7/8	TennFS .40e		69	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 3/4—	1/4
2	7/8	Tenney Eng	4	3	1	1	1	
1 3/4	7/8	Tensor Cp		3	1	1	1 +	1/8
16	5 3/4	Teredyn Inc	75	15	10 7/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	
16 1/8	9	TerraCh .60	3	15	10 3/8	10 1/4	10 3/8+	1/8
11 7/8	2	TesoroPt wt		118	3	2 1/2	2 7/8+	3/8
53 3/4	48	TxPL pf4.56		z25	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2+	1
16	7 3/4	Textron wt		2	10 3/4	10 5/8	10 3/4+	3/8
4 1/2	3/4	Tidwell Ind		6	2	2	2 —	1/8
4 7/8	2 1/2	Timple Ind	5	4	3 1/8	3	3 1/8+	1/2
14 7/8	4 1/2	Tokheim .40	7	2	11 3/4	11 3/4	11 3/4+	1/8
46 3/4	40	TolEd pf4.25		z25	43	43	43 +	1/2
12 1/4	7 3/4	TriStMtr .80	6	1	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	
4 3/4	3 7/8	Trico Ind	8	3	3 7/8	3 7/8	3 7/8—	1/8
3 1/8	2 1/4	Tubos Mex	5	18	3	3	3	
4	1 1/2	Tultco .20e	5	x9	3 1/4	3	3 1/4+	3/8
10 7/8	2 5/8	Turbodyne	17	5	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	+1/4
		U						
18 7/8	12 3/4	U&I 1.20a	6	2	15 7/8	15 7/8	15 7/8	
4 1/8	1 3/8	UIP Cp .12a	5	16	3	3	3 +	1/8
6 7/8	1 3/4	UNA .10e		2	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	
4 1/8	1 7/8	Unimax Grp		2	4	4	4	[illegible]
4 7/8	2 5/8	Un Invest		26	3	3	3 +	1/8
5 7/8	2 3/4	Un Asbestos	32	31	4 9-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	
15-16	5-16	UnBrand wt		3	1/2	1/2	1/2+	1/8
14 3/4	10 1/2	UnCosF .48b	9	3	14 1/2	14 3/8	14 3/8—	3/8
2 3/4	1 1/8	Unit Foods	5	10	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8+	1/8
2	7-16	UnNat Corp		33	15-16	7/8	15-16+1-16	
6 1/8	1 1/4	U Nat Cp pf		1	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 7/8—	1/8
6	2 3/4	U Piece Dv		22	5	4 3/4	5 +	3/8
7 1/4	3 3/4	UnRlt .52e		5	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4—	1/8
5-16	1-16	UnRltT wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	
14 3/4	3 1/2	US Flltr .20	7	32	8 3/4	8 5/8	8 3/4+	1/8
8 3/4	2 7/8	US LsgRl E		7	3 3/4	3 1/2	3 3/4+	1/4
5 3/4	1 1/2	USNat Rsrc	3	6	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 5/8+	1/8
3 1/4	1 1/8	US Radium		10	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8+	1/8
22	14 1/4	US Redu .60	4	1	19 5/8	19 5/8	19 5/8	
19 1/4	7 1/2	Unitek .20	17	1	18	18	18	+1/4
18	5 3/4	Unity Buy S	6	2	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4+	1/8
3 7/8	1 7/8	UnivCig .05	4	1	2	2	2	
6 3/4	3 5/8	UnivRs .05e	6	2	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4+	1/4
7 1/4	3	UnivPun .36	4	1	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/8
6 7/8	3 1/4	UnvSav .44	6	2	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8+	1/4
6 1/2	2 1/4	UV Ind wt		10	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	
		V						
15 7/8	6 3/4	Valmac .75	4	1	13	13	13 +	1/8
2 1/4	1 1/8	ValuLin .08e		13	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	
7 1/4	1 1/8	Varo Inc	4	26	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 3/4—	1/8
17	5 3/4	VermtA .40b	7	2	14 7/8	14 7/8	14 7/8—	1/8
4 1/2	1 7/8	Vernitron	6	11	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	
2 1/2	13-16	Viking Genl		5	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/8	
2 5/8	1 1/2	Vican Corp		1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4+	1/8
8	4 1/4	Vic Inc .30	3	1	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	
		W						
5 1/4	2 3/4	WabMg .16a	6	14	4	3 7/8	3 7/8—	1/8
11 1/4	4 7/8	Wackrd .28a	7	5	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
2 1/2	1 1/4	WadelEq .10	12	2	2	1 7/8	1 7/8	
3	1 1/8	Wards Co		6	2 1/4	2	2 1/8+	1/4
5 5/8	1 7/8	WarC pfC.85		16	3	3	3 +	1/8
30	16 3/4	WasPstB .50	9	12	22 3/4	21 3/4	22 1/2+	1
16	11 7/8	WRIT 1.28	11	2	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	
4 1/2	2 1/4	Watsco .20	50	6	3	2 7/8	3 +	1/8
11 1/8	6 1/2	WestChP .40	5	2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 3/4+	1/8
52 1/2	45	WTex pf4.40		z30	47 1/2	47 1/4	47 1/2+	1/2
11	3 3/4	Westats Pti	10	295	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4+	1/2
3 1/4	1 1/2	Whitehal Cp	3	10	2	1 7/8	1 7/8	
17 3/4	13 7/8	WhitingCp 1	4	2	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/8—	1/4
3/4	1/4	Whittakr wt		35	7-16	3/8	7-16	
3 1/8	1 1/2	Willcx Gibb		1	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4—	1/8
8 1/4	5 1/4	Whos .30	5	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2—	1/4
12 7/8	7 1/2	Worcest Cil	4	1	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4—	1/8
8 1/2	5	Work Wr .60	16	1	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
5 1/8	1 1/2	Wrather Cp		1	3 1/8	3 1/8	3 1/8+	1/8
1 13-16	11-16	Wright Har		10	3/4	3/4	3/4	
3 1/2	2 1/4	WTC Air .10	23	4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4+	1/8
18 1/2	7 1/2	WUI Inc .60	6	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
5 3/4	3 1/8	WyleLab .24	7	3	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4+	1/8
11 3/4	5	Wynnin .15e	5	3	7 1/4	7	7 1/4+	1/4
		X - Z						
22 7/8	12 1/8	Xonics Inc	41	51	13 7/8	13	13 7/8+	1
7 7/8	4 1/2	ZeroMfg .28	5	2	7 3/4	7 5/8	7 5/8—	1/8

Capital of Estonia Is Where East Meets West in Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

TALLINN, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—In the cozy puppet theater on Lai Street, excited small children dressed in their Saturday best were cheering a matinee performance of "Punamutsike," the Estonian-language version of the "Little Red Riding Hood."

Across town in the sleek 22-story Viru Hotel, several young Finns in the lobby passed their time drinking from bottles of Soviet champagne bought in a tourist shop as they waited for the hotel's foreign-currency bar to open.

"We call them vodka tourists, because all they seem to come here for is the cheap liquor," an Estonian woman said disapprovingly.

More than any other city in the Soviet Union, the Estonian capital of Tallinn is where East meets West. An increasing number of Western tourists, largely Finnish, come to peek at Soviet society, tour the medieval old town or just lose a weekend on Russian vodka that costs a fraction of the price of liquor back in Helsinki.

But most of the 800,000 tourists who visited Tallinn last year were Russian. Unable to travel freely to the West, many came to sample what word of mouth tells them is the nearest thing.

"It is just like being in the West," a visitor from Moscow said after having tasted the whipped-cream pastry in one of Tallinn's coffeehouses.

Though Estonia, a republic slightly larger than Belgium or Denmark, is Western in its cultural and architectural traditions, it has experienced 35 years of Soviet rule. Estonia gained independence from Russia in 1918 only to lose it a little more than two decades later when, like Latvia and Lithuania, it was absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1940 with the help of the Red Army.

Yet Tallinn has persisted in maintaining Western touches that delight visiting Russian tourists. Even the state-owned stores are enlivened with colorful window displays, though goods of mostly routine Soviet manufacture wait inside.

Hoogvein and Cookies

A few small shops sell bright Finnish-style ceramics, silver crafts and handweaving. Among the favorite cellar taverns is the Grotto of Karoliina on Pink Street, where young people bundled up against the damp cold outside linger over "hoogvein," hot, mulled wine, and crisp finger cookies.

The newer areas of Tallinn, whose population has grown to more than 400,000, feature the rows of gray, prefabricated apartment blocks common throughout the Soviet Union. But outlying suburban streets are still lined with stucco homes that are owned and sold privately at the equivalent of $26,000.

Tallinn's proximity to Finland, 60 miles to the north across the Gulf of Finland, helps keep the Estonian capital up with the West. As a language, Estonian is akin to Finnish, which Estonians say they can follow without difficulty.

Finnish TV

Tallinn residents can tune in two clear television channels from Helsinki if they realign the antenna and add a special receiver. They may be the only Soviet citizens conversant with the U.S. detective series "Colombo."

The most visible reminder of the West is the modern high-rise Viru Hotel. It was a subject of some controversy when built by a Finnish company several years ago. The hotel has since become a proud addition to Tallinn's mostly medieval skyline.

The hotel gives priority to Western tourists, many of which come on low-budget tours from Helsinki. But Estonians and Russians also vie to savor a chic elegance that is not to be found elsewhere inside the Soviet Union.

A more Western lifestyle has been tolerated by Soviet authorities because Estonians couple it with an efficiency and industriousness that has given the republic the highest national income in the Soviet Union. But manifestations of nationalism or other dissidence are promptly suppressed.

Thai-Lao Border Open

BANGKOK, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Thailand yesterday reopened its border with Laos, saying that Vientiane had shown a "softer" policy toward Bangkok since Thailand closed the border Nov. 18 following a military clash.

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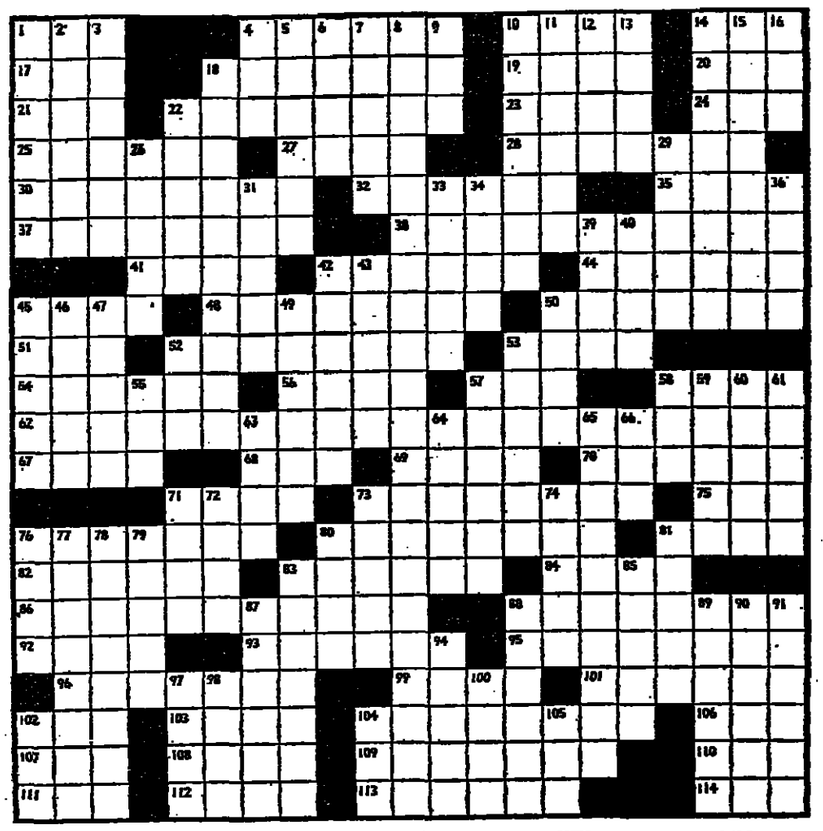
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

AFTER 200 YEARS—By Stanley Glass



ACROSS

1 W.W. II org.
4 Synthetic
10 Nicholas, e.g.
14 Bridge mishap
17 "—— Kapital"
18 Fresh-air fiend's advice
19 Go on about
20 Imitate
21 Feminine suffix
22 Threw off course
23 Thames landmark
24 Disencumber
25 Become involved
27 Concrete strip
35 F.D.R. program
36 Neighbor of Naples
38 Rich fabric
39 Particle
37 Type of well
38 Ethan Allen's conquest
41 Dispatched
42 Ring of the old South
44 Fiddling salute
45 Soft foods
48 Please, in Bonn
50 Fountain specialties
51 Month: Abbr.
52 Cable-making machine
53 Lively dance
54 Recording system
56 Roman statesman
57 Undeveloped
58 French cleric
62 Final confrontation
67 Major poem
68 Noun suffix
69 Mud, in France
70 Zealous
71 Resorts
73 Church musical rite
75 Long ——
76 Spotted cat
80 Swiss town
81 At the peak
82 Fly
83 Sore
84 Aunts, in Spain
86 The low point
88 New Jersey battle
92 Stake
93 Confine
95 Site of U.S. base in Canada
96 Adirondack river
99 Times or tack
101 Wobble
102 Packing unit: Abbr.
103 Batty
104 —— contempt (accused in court)
106 Period
107 Korean soldier
108 Region: Abbr.
109 Offensive or defensive
110 British medical org.
111 Office holders
112 Vehicle
113 Aver
114 Its, in Paris

DOWN

1 Black Sea port
2 Pulpit occupant
3 Declare
4 Goof
5 Subject of Kant critique
6 Move easily
7 Titan with a burden
8 Early confrontation
9 British letter
10 Hessians' Waterloo
11 Shiny fabric
12 Swear
13 Tear
14 Site of the turning point
15 Postscript to a play
16 Kennedy
18 Vermont battle
22 This: Ger.
26 Journalism
29 Like an otary
31 Spud
33 Clerical headwear
34 Religious picture
35 France's Le ——
39 Unsmiling
40 Sicilian city
43 Atlantic islands
45 ". . . grow too —— dream"
46 Nemesis of bad guys
47 Misbehave
48 Feather: Prefix
49 Sharp setbacks
50 Disseminated
52 Holy ——
53 Sultans' collections
55 B. & O., etc.
57 Redden, in Paris
58 City official: Abbr.
59 Goat's cry
60 Church fund-raiser
61 Bar legally
62 —— Sea scrolls
64 Vogue's Nast
65 The C.I.C.
66 —— gratis artis
71 Glut
72 Victim
73 Scorch
74 Expert on lines
76 Footing at Manna Lea
77 Northwestern's home
78 Bayonne, N.J., sights
79 More feeble
80 Kind of hog
81 In unison
83 Site of a widely-heard shot
85 Eastern ruler
87 Small coach
88 Midday-sun sharer
89 Says
90 Wine measure
91 Worry
94 Port of Brazil
97 Heights: Abbr.
98 Mr. Coward
100 Network
102 Dernier ——
104 Auditor: Abbr.
105 Adversary

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

C	R	A	I	S		Q	U	A	S	H		A	N	A	P	A		S	P	R	A	G
E	L	L	I	C		U	N	I	T	E		V	I	N	E	S		C	L	A	R	E
E	V	A	D	E		O	D	D	E	R		O	S	I	E	S		O	A	K	I	E
W	E	W	E	N	T	I	T	O	A	P	A	R	T	Y	O	N	N	E	W	Y	E	A	R
		L	I	C	E			O	R	A	N			P	L	I						
Z	U	R	I	C	H		S	A	L	O	M	E			A	N	I		T	S	G	T
E	D	A	N		S	A	L	A	A	M		A	B	L	E	S	T		G	U	A	
S	E	V	E	A	T		Q	U	A	R	T	E	R	T	O	T	W	O	Y	O	U	S	U
T	R	I		P	A	U	L	S			L	E	O	R	A		D	E	B	E		
		H	A	H	A		S	A	P		V	I	Z		T	E	S	T	A	T	E
M	A	C	A	R	O	N	I		T	I	T	T	I		O	O	H			K	I	P
G	G	E	S	T	E		D	W	E	L		J	A	V	E	L		R	E	F	U	S	E	D	I
R	A	M			E	G	S		C	O	A	L		T	R	O	N	O	R	E	S	
S	L	E	N	D	E	R		P	O	T			U	R	L		L	I	L	Y		
		N	E	O	N		F	R	O	N	S			A	G	O	T	E		B	O	B
D	E	T	E	S	T		S	T	B	E	T	N	G	H	O	L	D	W	H	A	T	T	O	D	O
O	M	E		E	R	R	A	T	A		A	M	U	L	E	T			U	S	E	D
Z	E	D	S		A	A	E		E	L	E	V	E	N		W	A	R	C	R	T
		A	J	I		L	U	X	E			J	A	V	A							
A	P	O	X	O	M	E	N	O	P	A	R	T	Y	A	P	O	X	O	N	Y	O	U
J	A	S	O	N		H	O	V	E	L		R	A	I	L	B	I	R	D		T	O	O	L	S
A	R	I	E	N	A		A	N	E	N	T		E	L	I	O	T		D	O	R	P	S
X	R	A	Y	S		W	E	B	B	S		S	E	T	T	O		S	T	E	E	R

DOWN
26 Journalism
29 Like an otary
31 Spud
33 Clerical headwear
34 Religious picture
35 France's Le ——
39 Unsmiling
40 Sicilian city
43 Atlantic islands
45 ". . . grow too —— dream"
46 Nemesis of bad guys
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90 Wine measure
91 Worry
94 Port of Brazil
97 Heights: Abbr.
98 Mr. Coward
100 Network
102 Dernier ——
104 Auditor: Abbr.
105 Adversary

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Clear
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Overcast
ANKARA	−8	18	Fog
ATHENS	15	59	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy
BERLIN	1	34	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast
BUDAPEST	2	36	Rain
CAIRO	—	—	Unavail
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear
DUBLIN	12	54	Rain
EDINBURGH	1	34	Snow
FLORENCE	12	54	Overc
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloud
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−4	25	Snow
ISTANBUL	16	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Clear
LISBON	19	50	Clear
LONDON	10	50	Rain
LOS ANGELES	5	41	Clear
MADRID	7	45	Clear
MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
MONTREAL	−3	27	Clear
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
MUNICH	8	46	Cloudy
NEW YORK	1	34	Clear
NICE	16	59	Cloudy
OSLO	−3	21	Cloudy
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Cloudy
SOFIA	−1	30	Fog
STOCKHOLM	−3	27	Clear
TEHRAN	6	43	Variable
TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
VENICE	3	37	Cloudy
VIENNA	12	54	Cloudy
WARSAW	1	34	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

THE HOMOSEXUAL MATRIX

By C. A. Tripp. McGraw-Hill. 314 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A HOMOSEXUAL can be brave and resourceful enough to save the life of a President, it turned out recently. There is a homosexual subculture in the hypermasculine world of professional athletics, according to recent reports. The stereotypes are collapsing all around us. And people who know about these things *have told me that* C.A. Tripp's "The Homosexual Matrix" shatters many more of them—indeed that this book may be the most important to appear on the subject since "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" was published over a quarter-century ago. So, even though "The Homosexual Matrix" was published two months ago, I recently got it off the shelf and took a closer look at it. And I discovered that my informants are right ... up to a point. If we can believe what Mr. Tripp, a psychologist and practicing psychotherapist, has to say, "The Homosexual Matrix" should go a long way toward clearing up persisting misconceptions and promoting an atmosphere of greater tolerance (whose present much-celebrated manifestations are merely superficial, according to Mr. Tripp).

For instance, says Mr. Tripp, the rate of homosexuality is not increasing, nor is it likely to do so in the future. It only seems that way as our society grows older and slightly more liberal in its views. For instance, argues Mr. *Tripp, contrary to popular thinking*, inversion and homosexuality are by no means synonymous: It is common for two male lovers both to be masculine (or two lesbians to be feminine), just as it is not unusual for heterosexual lovers to reverse their sex roles. And a homosexual subculture is just about as likely to exist in small provincial towns as in large metropolitan areas; so the cliché of the young Midwesterner seeking love in the big city is misleading.

Homosexual relationships are not necessarily ephemeral and promiscuous; according to Mr. Tripp's observations, they are just as likely to be enduring (even into old age) as are heterosexual marriages. Homosexuals in sensitive jobs are not likely to prove security risks: Quite the contrary, they are almost impossible to blackmail (for reasons too elaborate to summarize here), and in fact there are far more homosexuals holding down high government posts, and excelling in them, than most of us dream.

Perhaps most surprising of all, homosexuals are not by definition conflicted and tormented about their sexual preferences; indeed, it is now accepted among biologists, anthropologists and behavioral psychologists that homosexuality simply involves an erotic preference for the same sex; and that any notions about blocked heterosexual drives and oedipal or castration complexes are simply the false deductive speculations of outmoded and poorly formulated Freudian psychologies. In short, "The Homosexual Matrix" broadens our minds and explodes our misconceptions sky-high ... if we can only trust it.

But my difficulty with Mr. Tripp's book is that I don't altogether trust it. To mention just two of a dozen disturbing points in his line of reasoning: First, doubtless because I am behind the times, I was surprised to learn that the Freudian model of human sexual development is considered so passé by knowledgeable observers. And Mr. Tripp makes no serious attempt to wean me from my misconceptions. One is not persuaded by assertion that Freudianism "was a pointless effort at best, since all sexual attractions are based on positive motives: the real or imagined benefits a person hopes to gain by a sexual conquest or by 'possessing' the partner."

The only evidence he offers to support this statement consists of 1) vague references to a purposelessness of nature recently discovered by biophysiologists investigating minute and discrete processes; 2) an *unarticulated* assumption that behavioral psychology has prevailed over its rival disciplines, and 3) the premise that instinctual drives are altogether irrelevant to human conduct (although when it suits his argument, Mr. Tripp doesn't hesitate to steal a leaf from the instinct theorists—as, for instance, when he bases his entire description *of both heterosexual and* homosexual development on the instinct-driven phenomenon known as "male-bonding").

Second, in a book whose major point is that homosexuality wouldn't be a problem if social pressures didn't make it one, Mr. Tripp never takes up the subject of propagating the species, of having children. Now I realize that to raise the subject is to open a bottomless can of worms. I realize that homosexuals can theoretically sire, bear or adopt children and, if Mr. Tripp is right about homosexuality's ontogeny, can raise them without influencing their sexual proclivities. That nature, in its purposelessness, doesn't "care" if people have children, so that doing so is not inherently instrumental to their happiness. And that I am probably culture-bound in regarding children as what makes life most worth living. Still, it's a powerful illusion—the importance of propagating children—is it not? It's an illusion that even seems to concern homosexuals, if I understand what Edward Albee's *"Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"* is really about. It's a problem that *appears* to confront every individual, even if human survival doesn't require that every individual reproduce. One would think therefore that in so thoroughly examining the homosexual matrix, Mr. Tripp would have at least taken the trouble to mention it.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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Jan. 2, 1976

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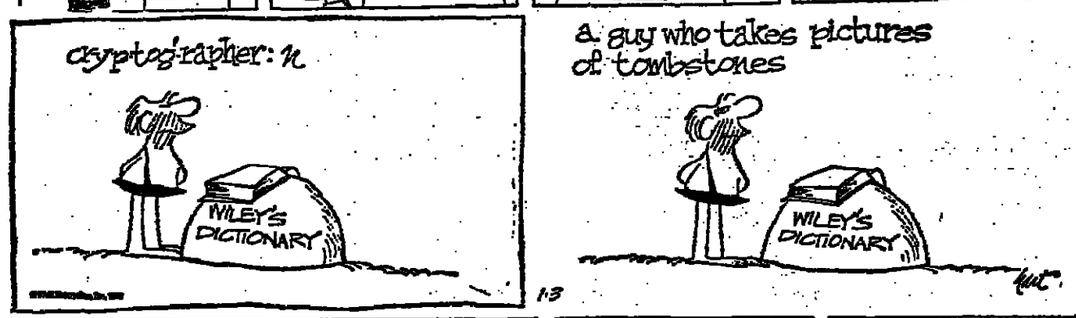
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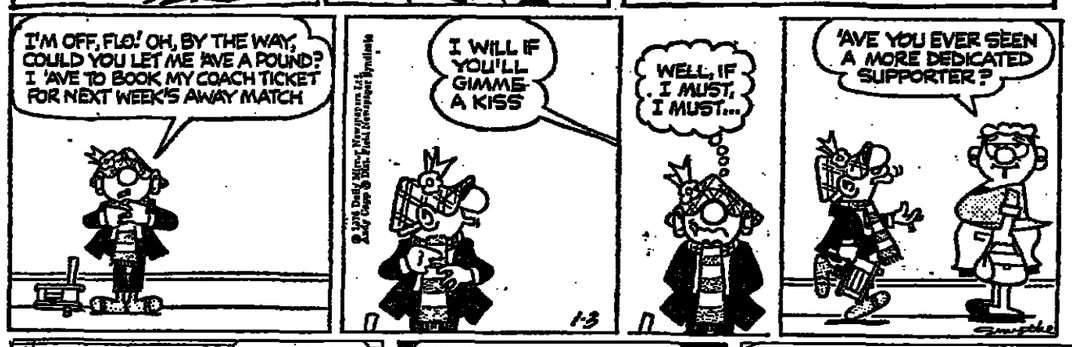
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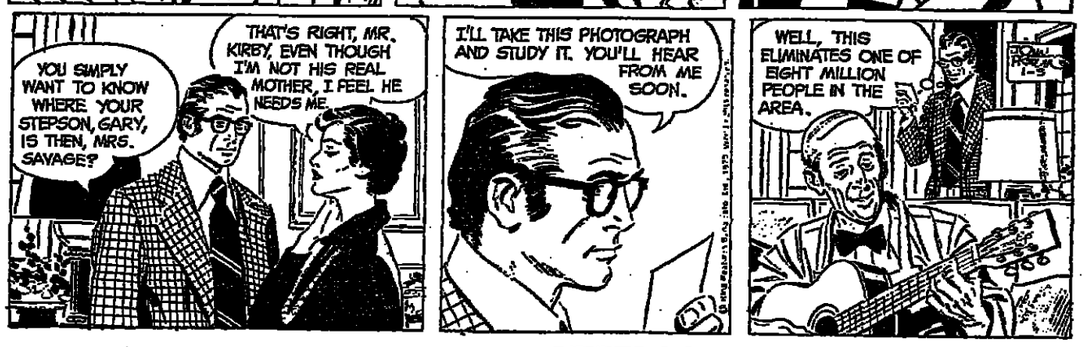
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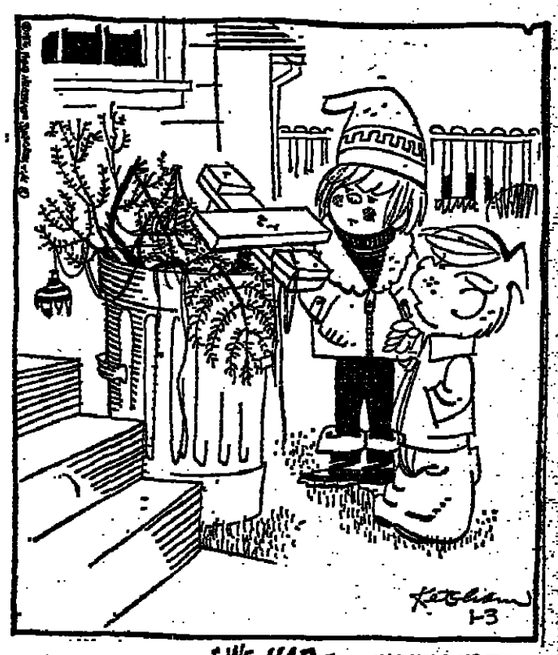
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هكذا من الأصل

UCLA Downs Ohio St., 23-10, and Oklahoma Edges Michigan, 14-6

Quarterback Leads Bruins In Upset

By Leonard Koppett

ASADENA, Calif., Jan. 2 (T).—John Sciarra, the All-erica quarterback known more his running than for his sing in the UCLA option of-se, displayed his passing ability the second half yesterday and his team to a 23-10 victory r Ohio State in the 62d Rose rl game before a crowd of 464.

adly outplayed but trailing by v 3-0 at halftime, the Bruins red one of the football season's jor upsets and destroyed Ohio te's hope of a perfect season d clear title to No. 1 national king. Ohio State had not lost game in exactly a year, since 18-17 loss to the University Southern California here last r.

ncluded in Ohio State's 11-0 ord during the regular season a 41-20 rout of UCLA in Angeles, back in October. through most of the first f yesterday, it seemed there ld be a similar result. The keyes had the ball for 21 of first 30 minutes, outgained LA 174 yards to 48, and failed convert long drives into points y because of penalties, a ble and a slip.

Second-Half Change

ut right from the second-half koff, it was an entirely differ-story. Sciarra, with a chance open up his team's offense, ved it 66 yards on some pitch-s to Wendell Tyler a pass Norm Anderson. When the re stalled on the Ohio State 14, tt White tied the game with 3-yard field goal.

nd from there, it was all LA. It stopped Ohio State d, and went 61 yards for the ahead touchdown, scored on 6-yard pass to Wally Henry. o possessions later, another s to Henry, which he caught midfield, became a 67-yard ring play, and it was 16-3.

Ohio State did strike back. rching to its only touchdown the first sequence of the fourth quarter. But the next two times, UCLA intercepted passes by Corny Greene, and with 3:42 to play, Tyler wrapped up the game with a 54-yard run from scrimmage.

Outstanding Player

Sciarra, voted the outstanding player of the game, wound up with 13 completions in 19 tries for 212 yards. During the regular season (in which UCLA won eight games, lost two and tied one), he had completed only 48 per cent of his attempts, and had averaged only 11.5 attempts (and 5.5 completions) a game. On the other hand, he had gained a net of 306 yards rushing, including all the yards he lost attempting to pass, ranking second on his team only to Tyler.

However, Tyler ran for 172 yards on 21 carries, while Sciarra actually ran the ball only twice. Counting his scrambles and sacks, he had 11 carries for a net loss of 19 yards, but almost all his option plays ended in pitchouts rather than keeps.

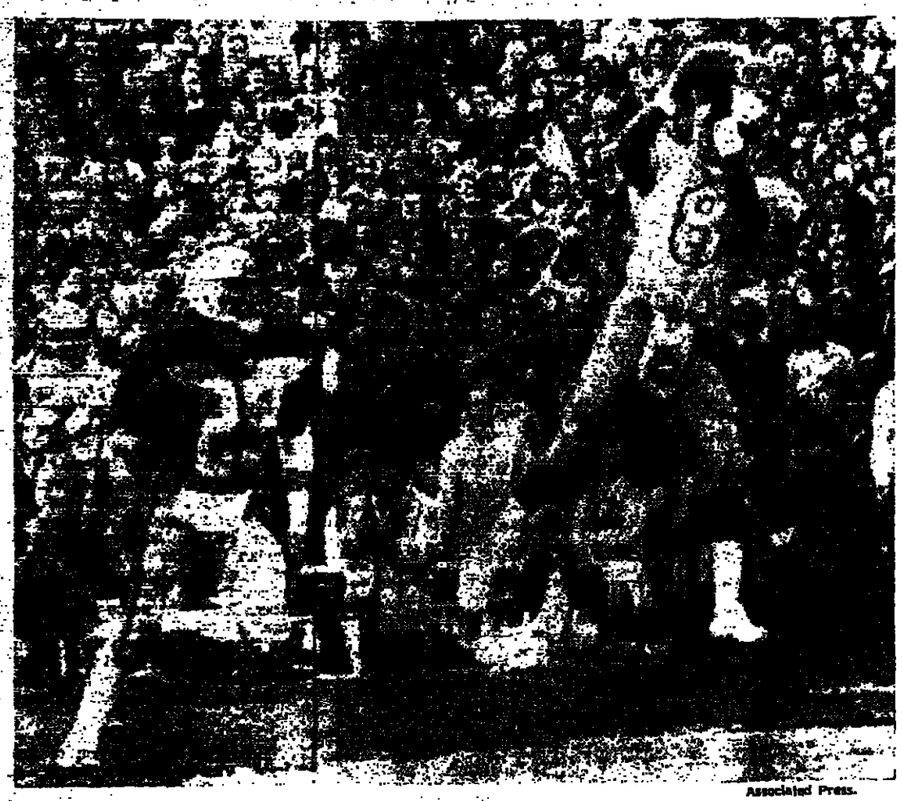
Statistical Crumbs

For Ohio State, there were statistical crumbs that didn't lessen disappointment. Archie Griffin, after getting 70 yards in the first half, could add only 23 in the second. Still, playing in his fourth Rose Bowl game, he is all by himself with 413 yards gained, and 79 carries, in this most hallowed of bowl games.

Pete Johnson, the Ohio State fullback, scored his team's only touchdown on a three-yard plunge, giving him four Rose Bowl touchdowns, equaling the feat of Sam Cunningham, who played for Southern California.

Coach Woody Hayes, in his eighth Rose Bowl appearance, suffered his fourth defeat, three of which came in the last four years. It was the second year in a row that his No. 1-ranking hopes evaporated here. Nevertheless, the only coaches who have won more Rose Bowl games were Howard Jones and John McKay of USC, who had more chances with "home" teams.

For UCLA's young coach, Dick Vermeil, the triumph was a striking accomplishment. This is only his second season at the helm, and in 1974 he missed by one game bringing his first team to the Rose Bowl, where no UCLA team had played since 1966.



Associated Press.

ROSE BOWL—Bruins' Wally Henry snatches TD pass, while Craig Cassady watches.

Sooners Get Chance for No. 1 Rank

MIAMI, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Oklahoma, playing in its first bowl game in three years, may have climbed back to No. 1 in the rankings last night by beating Michigan, 14-6, in the Orange Bowl before 80,307 persons. The game was the first live TV appearance of an Oklahoma game in more than two seasons.

The weekly polls will be announced tomorrow morning, but the combination of the Ohio State loss to UCLA in the Rose Bowl and this expected Oklahoma victory may boost coach Barry Switzer's team to the top spot.

The first 23 minutes of the game involved a series of thrusts and punts by each team with moments of brilliance and of despair. Oklahoma fans were beginning to really despair of their team's ability to move on the Michigan defense because this Sooner "Wishbone," like most such offenses, is predicated on slugging it out on the ground gradually but effectively.

Stunning Owens Catch

Then suddenly the Big Red struck in non-wishbone style with a pass play involving a stunning catch by Tinker Owens and an end-around, typical of a wide-open razzle-dazzle offense. Switzer's Oklahomans were starting from their own 20 following an unsuccessful 51-yard field goal attempt by the Wolverines' Bob Wood.

Following a penalty that nullified a first down, the Sooners were at the 20 again. This time Steve Davis, the quarterback, let fly with a pass that Owens somehow managed to hold onto and get the ball to the Michigan 29.

Then Switzer called for one of those special plays reserved for just the right time—an end-around with Davis giving to Billy Brooks, completely decoying the Michigan defense. Brooks went from left to right, avoided a couple of defenders to get the touchdown and the first score of the 42d Orange Bowl game. Tony Dirienzo kicked the extra point for a 7-0 Oklahoma lead at halftime.

Michigan's best moves in the first half were made by the freshman quarterback, Rick Leach. He made four big gains in a 58-yard drive by keeping the ball himself and running through the Sooners' defense that seemed keyed on Gordon Bell in the first quarter.

Leach's runs of 16 yards right, 10 yards left, nine yards left and then nine yards up the middle were the sparks to get Michigan within field goal range for Wood.

But on a fourth-down try by Wood, the Wolverines were guilty of illegal procedure and coach Bo Schembechler decided it would be better to punt.

John Anderson booted an excellent high kick that was downed by Michigan on the Oklahoma one. That could have been trouble but the Sooners' quarterback made the gains that got Oklahoma a couple of first downs and some playing room.

The Sooners, guilty of many mistakes during the regular season, did not turn the ball over on a fumble during the first two quarters.

Leach led the ground gainers in the first half with 50 yards while Bell of Michigan and Joe Washington of Oklahoma, the two highly respected runners in the game, were held to 19 and 14 yards, respectively.

Oklahoma made its first error and turnover in the third period. Dan Jilek of Michigan fell on the ball when the Sooners' fullback, Jim Littrell, fumbled at the Oklahoma 27.

Seven plays later Bell attempted a halfback pass from the Oklahoma 9 but was intercepted by Oklahoma's Sidney Brown in the end zone. College rules state that an interception in the end zone is an automatic touchback and no runback is permitted.

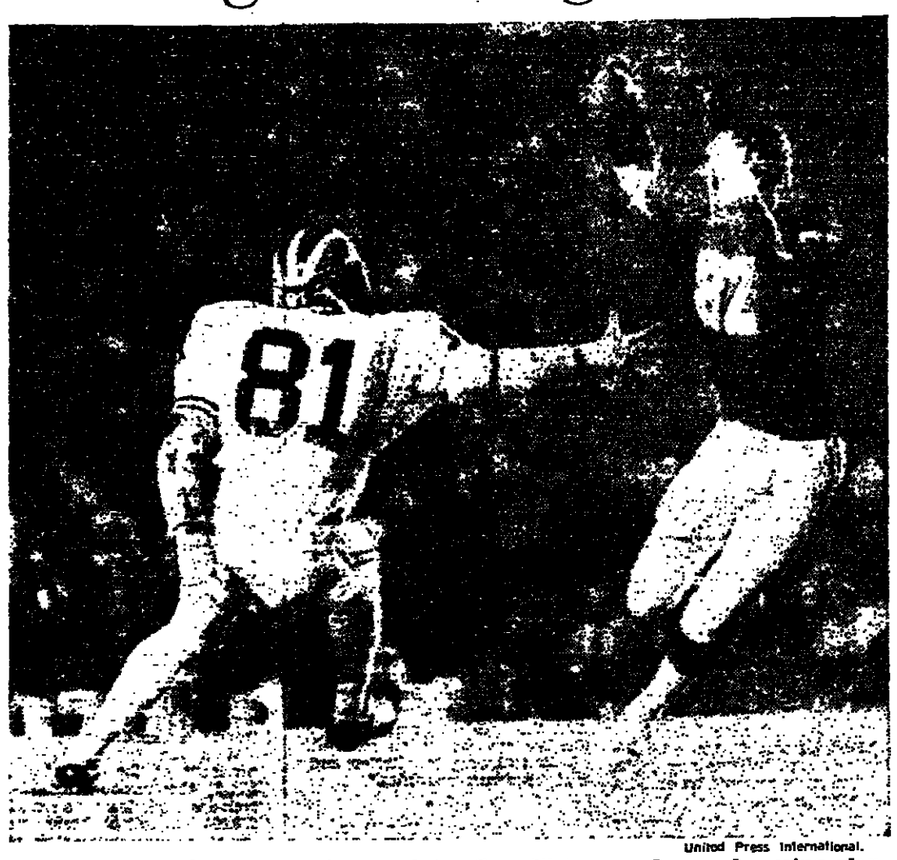
Leach was replaced by Mark Elzinga on Michigan's last series of plays in the second quarter and Elzinga started the second half. Leach had been hit hard on the head but he was ready to go back into the game late in the third quarter.

Triple-Option Left

Oklahoma took a 14-0 lead in the fourth quarter when Davis kept the ball on the wishbone triple-option left and ran 10 yards into the end zone. That was the needed score to beat Michigan.

Oklahoma turned over the ball three times in the second half on fumbles. One of these errors was at the Sooners' 2.

From there, Bell ran in for the Wolverines' only score. A 2-point conversion attempt failed when Dewey Selmon, the Oklahoma middle guard, stopped Leach at the half-yard mark.



United Press International.

ORANGE BOWL—Sooners' Billy Brooks eludes Dan Jilek on end-around scoring play.

Georgia Hurt in Cotton Bowl By Knotty 'Shoestring Play'

DALLAS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The "shoestring play" looked pretty good on the drawing board but when it came time to try it out at the Cotton Bowl yesterday, it failed to fly.

"I guess," lamented Georgia coach Vince Dooley, "that we should have just run out the clock instead."

The trick play that backfired in the final seconds of the first half reversed the momentum of the Cotton Bowl game and sent Arkansas, overwhelmingly outplayed during the first two quarters, to a 31-10 victory over the Bulldogs.

If the play had worked, Georgia would have probably taken a 17-3 lead at the half. But it failed miserably since the Bulldogs fumbled on the play, allowing Arkansas to recover at the Georgia 13 and score the tying touchdown on a one-yard run by Ike Forte with less than 20 seconds left in the half.

Great or Sorry

"Of course," said Georgia quarterback Ray Goff, "everyone will second guess as to whether it should have been called at that time. The 'shoestring play' could have been a great one or a sorry one. And it turned out to be sorry."

The Bulldogs dubbed their trick play the shoestring because, when it was used successfully earlier this season against Vanderbilt, quarterback Goff pretended to be tying a shoe before the play started in order to lull the Commodore defense into a state of unpreparedness.

As diagramed, the play calls for the Georgia offense to line up away from the ball while Goff walks casually over to where the ball has been placed down. Suddenly he shovels the ball to halfback Gene Washington, who in turn is supposed to hand off on the reverse to tight end Richard Appleby, who then is to throw a pass to Goff down the sidelines.

But before Goff could start the play rolling the Razorbacks had recognized it.

"The quarterback came over to the ball and the rest of the team lined up," said linebacker Hal McAfee, voted the game's most valuable defensive player.

"I started yelling 'trick play, trick play.' And the quarterback never completed the pitch. Tommy Harris and Johnnie Meadors hit him [Washington] and I just fell on the ball."

Arkansas thus had scored 10 points in the final minute of the first half thanks to two Georgia turnovers (backup quarterback Matt Robinson had previously fumbled to set up an Arkansas field goal by Steve Little).

"Without doing very much offensively or defensively in the first half we were tied and so we were ahead psychologically," said Arkansas coach Frank Broyles.

Arkansas took control in the second half and finally used a 35-yard pass from Scott Bull to flanker Freddie Douglas to set up the go-ahead touchdown—a one-yard run by Rolland Fuchs with 11 minutes to play in the game.

The Razorbacks scored twice more in the final period on a one-yard run by Michael Forrest and a 5-yard run by Forte, who gained 119 yards on 24 carries and was voted the game's leading offensive player.

The Bulldogs had taken a 10-0 lead on a 35-yard field goal by Alan Leavitt and a 21-yard touchdown pass from Matt Robinson to Washington.

NFL Rams to Shift From Winning Combination

QB Harris to Face Cowboys

By Leonard Shapiro

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—Los Angeles coach Chuck Knox parently plans to violate one the most sacrosanct canons the Coach's Cliche Manual—u shalt not mess with a ning combination—when the ms take on the Cowboys for National Football Conference mpionship Sunday in Los An-es.

Even though second-year quarback Ron Jaworski has guided Rams to three straight vic-ies, including decisions over the elers and, last week, the Car-hals, Knox says he will probably rt sore-armed James Harris quarterback Sunday.

Harris suffered a badly bruis-shoulder Dec. 7, got in for ee plays the following week d has been pacing the sidelines r since while Jaworski won nes.

nd fans like Jaworski's style, shotgun arms and his emo-nal celebrations after touch-wn passes and other big plays.

But Knox also knows that rris is the man largely ponsible for the Rams' 12-2 ord, and the coach seems ling to take a risk that ely will be second-guessed if team fails to advance to the er Bowl.

Harris was a 55-per-cent pass-and threw for 14 touch-wns. Yet, in the Rams' sea-opener against the Cowboys, completed only one pass for ards in a dismal 18-7 loss.

he main rap against Harris been that he is not the think-man's quarterback. They said same thing about the Steelers' ry Bradshaw, and he wears a er Bowl championship dia-nd on his finger these days.

ut Harris has a lot of things g for him. He is big, strong mobile. A veteran offensive keeps him fairly well protect-and running back Lawrence Cutcheon keeps defenses est with his slashing runs the middle and around the

cCutcheon set a playoff record 202 yards last week, running nst the porous Cardinals, and seems completely recovered n the hip and thigh injuries plagued him all season.

arris also has two swift ivers in Ron Jessie and old Jackson and he throws them often.

Whatever deficiencies the Rams' use possesses are more than le up for by a defense that wed the opposition only 135 nts during the regular sea-the fewest points allowed in NFL and the second-lowest l in league history.

efensive ends Jack Youngblood Fred Dryer are as mobile inebackers, and the Ram pass had 42 sacks. The line-ers are quick and rangy. The ndary, despite being decimat-by injuries, seems stable gh, even though a rookie, ie Jackson, starts at the t corner.

e Ram special teams are ng, although Tom Dempsey miss five extra points this on. But he also made 20 of field goal attempts, and his kickoffs have been known to go into orbit.

Cowboy quarterback Roger Staubach is not completely healthy either, what with bruised ribs and a bruised right elbow.

He got that latest bump last Sunday against the Vikings, but Staubach said the rest of his teammates were feeling no pain after that 50-yard pass to Drew Pearson ended Minnesota's season.

Staubach enjoyed perhaps his best year as a professional in 1975, hitting 57 per cent of his passes for 17 touchdowns. He broke his own club record for pass completions with 198, and also ran for 316 yards, a 5.7 average, and four touchdowns.

In the dressing room following the Viking victory, Staubach described his unit as "kind of a no-name offense. Nobody's heard about a lot of our guys, but we just keep doing what we have to do to win."

Steelers Defense Stingiest

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—The NFL regular-season statistics told a fib. They established the Oakland Raiders as the No. 1 defensive team in the American Football Conference, ahead of the Pittsburgh Steelers. The statistics were based on yardage allowed.

But in what counts, points allowed, the Steelers were the only AFC team to permit fewer than 200, 162 to be precise, against 255 by Oakland.

And the Steelers scored only two fewer than the Raiders, 373 to 375.

The Raiders do not have a runner to approximate the combination of power, speed and niftiness of Franco Harris, who finished No. 2 behind O.J. Simpson's 1,717 yards rushing with 1,246 and a 4.8 average.

With bruiser Marv Hubbard handicapped by injuries, Pete Banaszak of the Raiders ranked No. 11 with 572 yards and a 3.6 average. He is 31 and no speedball.

Despite Oakland's reputation for passing excellence, wide receiver Lynn Swann of the Steelers finished only two receptions behind the 51 catches of Oakland's Cliff Branch.

Skillful Quarterback

The Raiders may have the most skillful quarterback in the league in southpaw Ken Stabler, a slick, quick-footed marksman who can take his pick among targets such as Mike Siani, Fred Biletnikoff, when he is healthy, and tight ends Bob Moore and Dave Casper.

But Stabler was intercepted 24 times during the regular season, against nine for Pittsburgh's Terry Bradshaw, and will be harried by a Pittsburgh front four so deep it has been getting by with tackle Joe Greene on the bench.

Also Stabler has been hobbled by a chronic knee injury.

The Raiders have the better special teams, with Ray Guy the leading punter in the AFC. Harold Hart the No. 1 kickoff returner with a 30.5-yard average, and punt returner Neal Colzie No. 2 with an impressive 13.5-yard average.

Field-Goal Specialists

Only in field-goal percentage do the Raiders trail the Steelers. Oakland's 48-year-old George Blanda having connected on 21 of 31 attempts to the 17 of 21 by Pittsburgh's Roy Gerela.

The Raider defenders had 55 sacks to 43 for the Steelers and 35 interceptions to 27, but they have been so riddled with injuries that they had to switch from a four-man to a three-man defensive line.

That brought Ted Hendricks into a unit of four linebackers, and he was a whiz against the Cincinnati Bengals in their playoff game.

It may be the relative efficiency of the opposing linebackers which swings the battle. In the opinion of Baltimore Colts coach Ted Marchibroda, the Steelers' linebackers were more of a problem to his team last weekend than the more publicized defensive line.

9-Game Winning Streak

The Colts were not quite organized when they lost in their second game of the season to Oakland (11-3), but had a nine-game winning streak going when the Steelers (12-2) whipped them in the playoff, 28-10.

The Raiders lost, 6-0, to Los Angeles in their final exhibition; the Steelers lost to the Rams, 10-8, in their last regular season game with nothing at stake.

Matchups in NFL Playoffs

Favorite	Pts	Underdog
Pittsburgh	6 1/2	Oakland
Los Angeles	6 1/2	Dallas

Home teams are Pittsburgh, Los Angeles.

Paul Brown Retires as Coach

CINCINNATI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Paul Brown, who has coached more football victories than anyone else in history, resigned last night as head coach of the Cincinnati Bengals.

Brown, 67, bowed out with a 351-134-16 record after 41 seasons as a football coach from high school to the pros.

Brown said he would continue as general manager of the Bengals, an expansion team that he formed eight years ago. He also is a major stockholder in the club.

Brown appointed Bill Johnson, an assistant coach with the Bengals the last eight years, to be the new head coach.

The veteran mentor also announced he had hired Mike McCormack, who was recently fired as head coach of the Philadelphia Eagles, to replace Johnson as the Bengals' offensive line coach.

Brown coached Cincinnati to its finest season this year, 11-3, and lost to the Oakland Raiders in Sunday's AFC playoff game.

The announcement of Brown's resignation came as a surprise because, despite his age, he remains in excellent health.

The low-keyed and unassuming Brown did not make a personal appearance last night to announce his resignation. He telephoned the team publicity director and let him contact reporters.

Brown's coaching career started in 1930 at Severn (Md.) Prep. He was an innovator of "scientific" football as it is played and coached today. He is credited with inventing face bars on helmets, was the first to employ a year-round coaching staff and the first to call plays from the sidelines via substitutions on every play.

Before coaching in the pro ranks, Brown was Ohio State University head coach from 1941-43, leading the Buckeyes to the national championship in 1942.

But Brown probably was best known for his long career as head coach of the Cleveland Browns from 1946 to 1962, where he developed such stars as Jimmy Brown, Otto Graham and Lou (The Toe) Groza.

Johnson, 49, played and later coached with the San Francisco 49ers before joining Brown's staff.



Paul Brown

Criticism Stings Newcombe Into Tennis Triumph

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (UPI).—John Newcombe, smarting under criticism that he is spending more time on his business venture than with his tennis, silenced his critics today when he blasted Ross Case off the center court with a straight sets, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1 victory in an Australian Open quarterfinal.

Australian sportswriters wrote off Newcombe earlier this week when they said he was "too fat," "overweight," "disinterested in the titles, and wouldn't get past the second round."

"Well, you gave me the incentive I wanted—you put the pressure on me with your stories and I put it on Case," Newcombe told reporters. "I mixed my serves up and didn't give Ross a chance to get into a receiving groove. It worked well. I could not have played better than I did today."

Today Newcombe smashed 10 aces, caught Case off balance repeatedly with deft first volleys and forced his 24-year-old opponent back from any net advantage with lobs.

Newcombe lost only 15 points in 13 services, indicative of his power and accuracy.

He moves into tomorrow's semifinal against Ra. Ruffels, who today upset Tony Roche in a five-set, 230-minute thriller.

Ruffels took Roche, 7-6, 2-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4, including three tie-breaker services.

Tomorrow's other semifinal will match top-seeded Ken Rosewall against Mark Edmonson. Both won quarterfinal matches yesterday.

Women's Downhill Ski In Germany Delayed

PFRONTEN, West Germany, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The World Ski Cup women's downhill event here tomorrow has been postponed until Sunday and probably will be cancelled altogether because of insufficient snow, the organizers said today.

Heavy rain and warm winds have softened the snow on the course. The stretch approaching the finish, which was used for a local slalom event Tuesday, was virtually bare of snow today.

The organizers will decide tomorrow whether the race can be held Sunday.

Colombia Wins Foot Race

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Victor Mora of Colombia, for the third time in four years, won the traditional New Year's Eve Sao Silvestre foot race in a last stretch contest with Australian William Scott.



United Press International.

COTTON BOWL—Bulldogs' quarterback Ray Goff is pulled down by Razorbacks' Bo Busby after a six-yard gain.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	21	9	.700	—
Philadelphia	21	11	.656	1
Buffalo	19	15	.559	4
New York	16	20	.444	8

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	17	13	.567	—
Cleveland	18	15	.545	1
Washington	17	15	.531	1
Houston	16	15	.516	1 1/2
New Orleans	12	19	.387	5 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	13	17	.433	—
Milwaukee	13	18	.419	1/2
Kansas City	10	22	.313	4
Chicago	8	24	.250	6

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Golden State	23	8	.742	—
Los Angeles	21	15	.583	4 1/2
Seattle	18	17	.514	7
Phoenix	15	15	.500	7 1/2
Portland	12	22	.353	12 1/2

Thursday's Games

Washington 114, Phoenix 103 (Robinson 21, Hayes, Unseld 18; Westphal 25, Van Arsdale 21).

Houston 110, Portland 107 (J. Johnson, Tomjanovich 22, Newlin 19; Walton 30, Petrie 20).

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	23	6	8	54	138	100
N.Y. Islanders	20	10	6	46	147	93
Atlanta	19	16	4	42	126	108
N.Y. Rangers	15	18	4	34	114	143

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	15	10	12	42	121	103
Vancouver	13	15	6	32	110	109
St. Louis	11	19	5	27	106	128
Minnesota	12	22	2	26	82	129
Kansas City	11	23	4	26	89	148

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	25	5	8	58	157	78
Los Angeles	21	16	2	44	128	132
Pittsburgh	15	17	4	34	147	145
Detroit	11	21	4	26	94	128
Washington	3	39	5	11	102	159

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	20	9	8	48	131	108
Buffalo	21	11	5	47	162	109
Toronto	15	13	8	38	115	110
California	12	23	3	27	97	127

Thursday's Games

Toronto 5, California 1 (MacDonald 2 Thompson; Williams, Salming; Brechbeer).

Philadelphia 4, Kansas City 2 (Saleski, MacLeish, Bladon, Barber; Paiement, Charron).

Los Angeles 9, Buffalo 6 (Goring 3, St. Marseille, Murphy, Corrigan, Berry, Kozak, Wilding; Ramsey, Korab, McNab, Stanfield, Robert Perreault).

WHA Standings

East

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New England	17	16	3	37	128	105
Cincinnati	16	19	1	33	140	161
Indianapolis	14	18	2	30	103	109
Cleveland	12	20	2	26	108	123

West

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Houston	21	13	0	42	138	110
San Diego	16	14	4	36	132	113
Minnesota	16	13	3	35	105	109
Phoenix	13	15	3	33	117	117
Denver	12	20	1	27	110	142

Canadian

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Winnipeg	25	14	0	50	157	110
Quebec	24	14	2	50	170	152
Calgary	20	14	2	42	146	121
Edmonton	15	24	2	32	141	173
Toronto	12	22	3	27	156	162

Thursday's Game

Calgary 5, Edmonton 1 (Chipperfield 2, Semeniuk, Driscoll, Deadmarsh; MacGregor).

Art Buchwald

Medical Advertising

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission has attacked the American Medical Association for illegal price fixing. It also says doctors keep patients from getting medical information by forbidding AMA members to advertise.



Buchwald

The big question raised by this attack is what kind of advertising the public will be exposed to if the FTC wins its case.

My friend Beezlebub, who owns an advertising agency, has already been working on some campaigns and hopes to garner a lot of accounts as soon as medical advertising becomes legal. He gave me a preview of what he had worked up.

First he showed me a large full-page ad for a newspaper with a black headline on the top: "Special George Washington Birthday Sale on All Major Operations."

"Madman Dr. Kelly announces the greatest surgery bargain in history. The first 100 people who show up at the Wesley Heights Clinic on George Washington's Birthday will be given a complete operation, including anesthesia and postoperative care, for $3.

"Yes, for only $2 you could be lucky enough to have any organ in your body removed at once-in-a-lifetime prices.

"Other Bicentennial bargains Madman Dr. Kelly is giving away include a brain operation for $14.95, a kidney transplant for $29.50 and a complete blood transfusion for $3.95.

"If you can find a doctor in town who will charge less, Madman Dr. Kelly will give you free, yes, we said free, a plastic-surgery nose job. Don't forget, for one day only the greatest surgical sale in history at Madman Dr. Kelly's. No phone orders, please."

"How do you like it?" Beezlebub asked me.

"It's a heck of an ad," I admitted.

* * *

"Come on in the screening room. I want to show you some commercials my TV people worked out." Beezlebub pushed a button, and John Cameron Swayze came on the screen.

He was standing on the top of a cliff. "Ladies and gentlemen, I am standing on the highest cliff overlooking Acapulco. With me are two gentlemen, both of whom have had pacemakers implanted in their hearts. One was implanted by Dr. Wallace Welby. The other by a heart surgeon who charges three times what a Welby implant costs. We're going to do a little experiment now. Are you ready, gentlemen?"

The men nod.

John Cameron Swayze pushes both men off the cliff, and they plunge 300 feet to the rocks below.

The commercial picks up Swayze at the bottom, standing over two bodies. A doctor with a stethoscope is listening to their hearts.

"Well, doctor?"

"This man's pacemaker is still working. This other man's heart has stopped." Swayze pulls off a bandage on the body of the man whose pacemaker is still working. The camera zooms in on a tattoo that reads "Welby, M.D."

Swayze looks out at the audience. "This proves you don't need an expensive doctor to insert a pacemaker. Dr. Welby is cheap in price, but not in work. Call this toll-free number today. Dr. Welby's pacemakers start at $39.50, including installation and a three-month guarantee."

* * *

"I like it," I told Beezlebub.

"Here's one which I call the 'average woman' commercial." He pushed a button.

A man with a microphone is standing in a large doctor's office. In the background are three women on couches.

He goes over to the ladies. "Now, ladies, we're going to have some fun today. We're going to blindfold you and have you analyzed by three psychiatrists. After they're finished, I want you to tell me which one you liked the best."

A sign flashes on the screen which says, "After 50 minutes."

"All right, ladies, which doctor did you prefer?"

The first lady, after her blindfold is taken off, says, "I liked No. 2. He had a nice soft voice."

"No. 2," the second lady says. "He seemed to understand my problem."

The third lady says, "I don't know who he is, but I'm switching to No. 2."

The announcer says, "And now, let's see who No. 2 is. It's Dr. Adolph Fremluck, America's favorite psychiatrist. Yes, folks, everyone is switching to Dr. Fremluck, not only for the quality of his work but his low fees. If you are depressed, paranoid, schizoid or just plain neurotic, Dr. Fremluck has a cure for you. He's open every night until 10. And if you take advantage of his special January blues rates, he will give you absolutely free a set of Walt Disney coffee mugs with Mickey and Minnie, Donald Duck and all the other characters that made your childhood so miserable. Don't delay. If you're sick in the head, Fremluck wants to hear from you today."

Visit to Olympics Canceled by Shah

INNSBRUCK, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran has canceled a planned visit to the Winter Olympics here next month, presumably for security reasons, the hotel where he was booked said today.

Klaus Ledwinka, manager of the Schlosshotel in Igls, near Innsbruck, said Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi had booked all the hotel rooms for himself and his entourage for the period of the Olympic Games, from Feb. 4-15.

The hotel has accommodations for 30 guests.

Iranian officials canceled all the bookings last week, "almost certainly" for security reasons, the manager said.

Racing Against Time To Save Canterbury

By Bernard Weinraub

CANTERBURY, England (NYT).—Across Britain posters say: "St. Augustine [of Canterbury] founded it. Becket died for it. Chaucer wrote about it. Cromwell shot at it. Hitler bombed it. Time is destroying it."

The posters are part of a major appeal for the restoration and preservation of one of the great spiritual monuments, Canterbury Cathedral.

"Nobody will allow it to crumble," said the Very Rev. Ian White-Thomson, the dean of Canterbury. "We're not talking about bricks and glass and mortar. This is God's house. It was built as the biggest and the best. It's the mother church of English Christianity, and people love it like a mother."

Moisture, chemicals in the atmosphere, corrosion, the impact of two world wars—during which the medieval stained-glass windows were removed and hidden—and the sheer accumulation of the years have left the cathedral mutilated and endangered.

A colloquium of 70 scientists, restorers and historians four years ago found the stained glass—the broad Gothic edifice has the largest single collection of 12th-century and early 13th-century glass in England if not in Europe—in "catastrophic" and "alarming" condition.

With the Prince of Wales serving as president of the Cathedral Appeal Trust Fund, the nationwide £3.5-million drive includes television advertisements and 250,000 collection boxes in department stores, supermarkets, hotels, pubs and clubs.

The main goals are restoration of the windows, work estimated to cost about £1.25 million, and repair of the basic structure, whose masonry has begun to crumble.

At the center of the cathedral, the bell-vaulted lantern of the Bell Harry Tower suffered from erosion on the stone facing, and the roofs of the nave, choir and transepts were endangered until work was completed recently by a team of masons.

The Beginnings

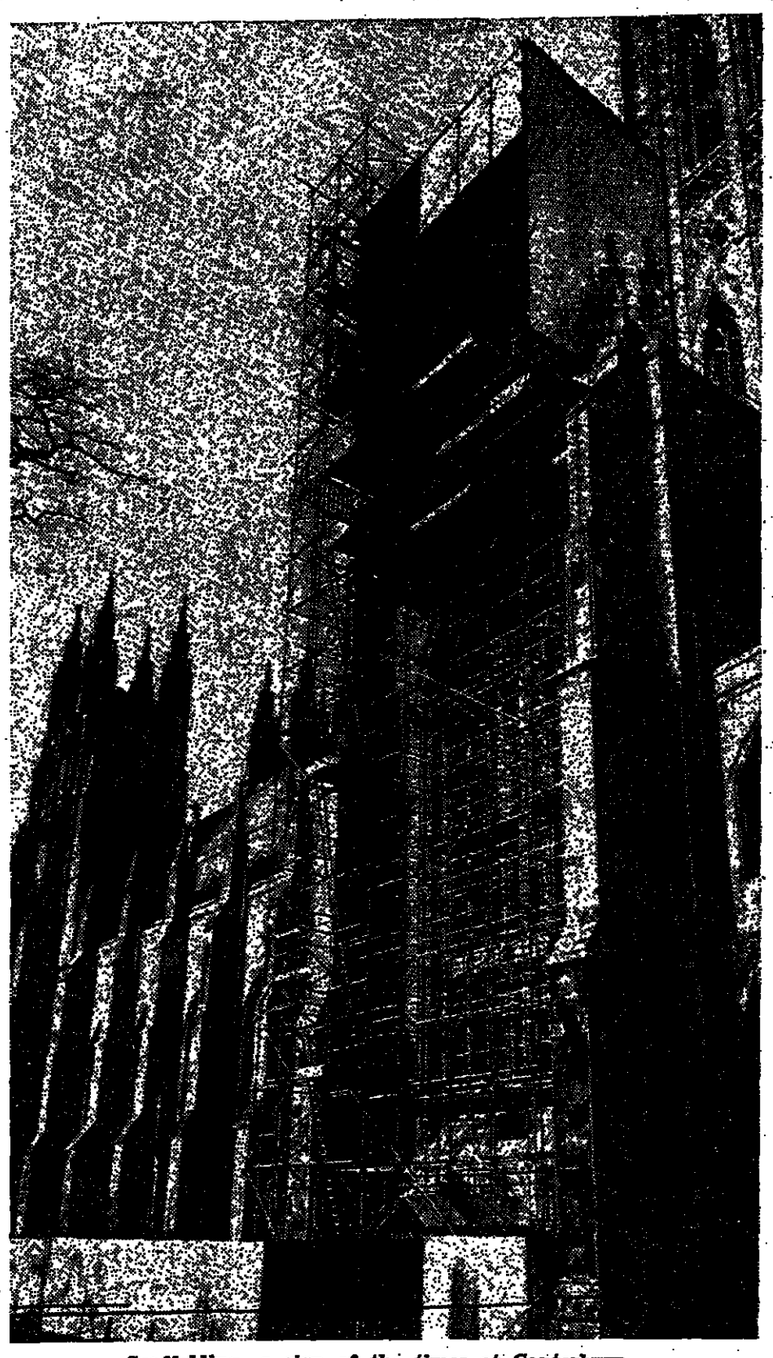
The cathedral dates from 597, when King Ethelbert of Kent, overlord of Britain, granted a site for worship to St. Augustine, who became the first archbishop of Canterbury. Because Augustine lingered in Canterbury, where he found a sympathetic populace, the city, rather than London, already larger and more important, became the natural center of the Christian church.

The cathedral has been destroyed and rebuilt several times; most of the present structure was raised from 1070 to 1089. Perhaps its most dramatic moment was the murder in 1170 of Archbishop Thomas a Becket, whose uncompromising refusal to accept the dominance of King Henry II led to his martyrdom and canonization.

The shrine, where Henry II underwent flogging as part of his penance for the murder, became the center of a cult that led King Henry VIII to order its destruction during the Reformation. At that time the cathedral became the fount of the Church of England.

Panels in the shrine, since restored, are among the 6,500 square feet of stained glass in need of work.

"The causes of the deterioration are simple—it's old age," said Frederick Cole, director of stained glass restoration. "Glass deteriorates. It's a natural material. No doubt that the rapid decline over the present century, and especially over the last few years, is due to the accumulation of chemicals in the atmosphere. The combined effects of sulfur dioxide together with the moist climate create a corrosive acid that eats into the surface of the glass."



Scaffolding—a sign of the times at Canterbury.

Warm Air

Working with two other restorers and six trainees, Mr. Cole hopes to finish the medieval windows in the 1980s, using a pencil-size machine blasting beads of glass resembling talcum powder on pitted surfaces. The windows are to be protected from dampness with a glass sheath and maintained by a steady flow of warm air.

"The biggest problem is not how to restore the windows and clean them, but how to preserve them from further attack," Mr. Cole said. "It's been difficult, partly because there are as many theories about restoration as there are experts. The thing is to sift out the theories and find out what's practical and what works.

"So far we haven't met any glass that we've been unable to preserve," he added.

Discussing the work, Dean White-Thomson said: "An American visitor once wrote to me that 'when I came into your cathedral I felt as if I had died and gone to heaven.'"

"I'm now 70," the dean went on with a smile. "I was 14 when I first came here. My father was archdeacon of Canterbury. It still gives me a queer feeling in the tummy to worship here."

PEOPLE: *President's Son Gives Up College for Horses*

Steven Ford, President and Mrs. Gerald Ford's 19-year-old son, is dropping out of Utah State University. White House press secretary Sheila Weidenfeld said that young Ford would pick up his belongings at Utah State Saturday then travel to southern California to work part-time, go to school part-time and "learn how to raise horses." She gave no further details. He is the second of the Fords' children to interrupt college studies. Susan Ford, 18, has taken six weeks off from Mt. Vernon College to ski and take photographs in the Vail, Colo., area.



Steven Ford
. . . part-time

* * *

The Rev. Robert Marshall of Birmingham, Mich., passed the halfway point early Friday in his "crazy endurance contest," an attempt to preach nonstop for 61 hours and win a place in the "Guinness Book of World Records." "The old throat feels a little raspy, but otherwise I'm fine," said Marshall, 55, the minister of the Birmingham Unitarian Church. A few members of the congregation spent the night in the church. "Some of them looked in worse shape than me," Marshall said, "but as long as they stay awake, I will." An Irish Unitarian minister, Robin Williamson, currently holds the record of 60 hours, 25 minutes.

* * *

Henry B. Wallace, son of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, has donated $250,000 for the establishment of the "Henry A. Wallace Farm of Today and Tomorrow" in Des Moines, Iowa. The modern demonstration farm will be a part of Living History Farms, a privately financed institution whose working displays include a 1840 farmstead with log buildings and oxen and a 1900-era horse-powered farm.

* * *

A restaurant owner in Somers, Conn., has agreed to rehire a waitress as long as she agrees to wear dark stockings to cover her unshaved legs. Judith Quist, who lost her part-time job in the Plaza restaurant after refusing to shave, will go back to work Monday at her old salary. "It's a compromise," Mrs. Quist said. "It's all I can say."

* * *

Actress Goldie Hawn, 29, has filed for divorce from director Gus Trikonis, 37, in Los Angeles. They have been married six years and have no children. She did not ask for alimony.

* * *

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, recalling some of his American experiences for the Holland Herald's Bicentennial souvenir issue, says it's all true. He was once identified as the husband of Rita Hayworth. "I heard coming out of a cinema in New York," the prince said. "A kid said, 'There's Prince Bernhard and the wife added, 'Isn't he the guy who married Rita H worth?'" On another occa "a man walked up to me in States and said, 'You're Leop No, I said. Again he repea 'Yes, you're Leopold of Belgi Again I said no. 'Stuck up bastard you are!' he said."

* * *

Close call: British rock guit Rory Gallagher, about to g stage in Glasgow's Apollo The stuck his hand in a bag, m aged around and sliced o fingertip on a razorblade. went on anyway—with a ban and holding his pick with other finger. Later, he had self patched up and though had to reschedule some date his tour, the word is that n ther his finger nor his ca is in danger.

* * *

Alexander Sokolov, 31, the R sian writer who staged a hu strike in Moscow three mon ago in an attempt to persu Soviet authorities to make it p sible for him to marry Austrian schoolteacher, has b refused a visitor's visa to United States. Sokolov, who later granted an exit visa to the U.S.S.R., and who subsequ ly married Johanna Steindl, said in Vienna that the Un States, like the Soviet Union, its own interpretation of the I sinki agreements. The Soko said that they applied Oct. 2 a visa but after a half-hour in rogation by U.S. consular offic were told to apply for an migrant's visa as they had be considered potential immigra The U.S. Embassy in Vienna s the consular section could comment as all visa records confidential and can only released by court order. Sokolovs have a certified invi tion from Carl Proffer, head the Ardis publishing house Ann Arbor, Mich., to help lau Sokolov's book, "School of Fo They said they intended to s in the United States for a mon Sokolov's Soviet visa expir Jan. 3.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

No Canada Road Deaths

OTTAWA, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Canada had a death-free New Year's holiday period on the roads for the first time since the start of the automobile age, officials said today.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JAN. 3, 1976
DVG02WH • JJCS2DD • LRN51AB

MESSAGES, JAN. 2, 1976
AC5023R | GSA51BA | MAQ01HY
CHA51EM | JAH50RS | ODH02BH
ECG03KM | JJM51AA | TBD51CH

The above are coded messages from home for subscribing travelers off itinerary in Europe. For details: America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Alcoholics Anonymous meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30; Sat., Sun., 5 p.m. American Church, 325.75.00.

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PERSONALS

PEACEFUL POET PONDERS peopled places. So many sweethearts behind those facesl Which one simple cheerful girl belongs beside the sea and me with Nana's songs? Hubertus, Poste Restante, Antibes, France.

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COME . . . CRUISE WITH US. Indicate your choice . . . select your yacht from our charter fleet. REGATTA YACHTS, EXT. A, 11 Akti Moutsopoulou, Piraeus 17, Greece.

KENYA: SAFARI EXPERT. NILESTAR, 623 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Sq., London W.C.2. 930 1895.

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The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below

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Damrak 37, Amsterdam. Telephone: 224414, 244142.

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